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THE TIMES Tomorrow

Dylan's dictats
In Part 2, the music
man talks on women,
children and friends



Wedgwood bends
Dame Veronica
Wedgwood
bends to the temptation
of writing a history of
the world - in 381 pages
Weighty matters
Cartoonist Mel Calman
battles to enjoy
good health
Horses for courses
Sport looks at
the Royal Show
at Stoneleigh, where
Olympic hopefuls
are competing

Portfolio

Two retired men living in the
south-east shared yesterday's
£2,000 Times Portfolio prize.
Each will receive £1,000. Story
and rules, back page Portfolio
list, page 24.

Lambsdorff trial

Count Otto Lambsdorff, who
resigned as West German
Minister of Economics last
week, will be sent for trial on
charges of suspicion of corrup-
tion, along with a former
minister and the head of the
Dresdner Bank. Page 6

Unhappy farmers

Sir Richard Butler, President of
the National Farmers' Union,
complained after a meeting with
the Minister of Agriculture that
farming was being undermined.
Page 2

Robes spurned

Mr John McKay, the Lord
Provost of Edinburgh, refused to
wear his traditional robes last
night at the ceremony of the
keys, when he welcomed the
Queen at Holyrood Palace, as
he said they were outmoded.

Strike ends

Engineering workers in the key
industrial area of Stuttgart have
voted to end a seven-week
strike that brought the West
German car industry almost to a halt.
Page 5

Power play

A "theme park" featuring
leisure activities, rides, shops
and restaurants, and described
as resembling "Disneyland, but
in a far more English way", is
planned on the site of Battersea
power station, in London. Page 3

Ports chaos

British ports could face serious
disruption throughout the
autumn because of an expected
rush by companies to beat
changes in the way VAT is
collected. Page 21

Marsh protest

Conservationists trying to pre-
serve Halverston Marshes on
the Norfolk Broads, stopped
bulldozers from ploughing up
the pasture to convert it to
arable land. Page 2

Mice menace

Australia's wheat-belt is suffer-
ing the worst plague of mice in
years after a bumper harvest.
The country's only mouse-trap
factory, producing 1,000 an
hour, cannot meet demand.
Page 6

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Letters: On world population,
from Mr Charles Morrison, MP,
and Mr Frank Vogel, terrorist;
on Mr S. D. Hall-Jones;
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T. Maciver, and others.
Leading articles: Welfare spend-
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disabled; Savinbi's new chal-
lenge; Roger Scruton on the
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to Professor Jenkins. Spectrum:
Bob Dylan on music, religion
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Steel unions snub miners and pledge to keep up output

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The steel unions spurred yesterday a plea from leaders of the striking coalminers for sympathetic industrial action that would have halted most steel production in Britain.

In a move that signals the virtual collapse of the "triple alliance" of steel, coal and rail unions, the TUC Steel Industry Committee unanimously rejected proposals from the National Union of Mineworkers for a complete end to steelmaking.

The 14 unions include the main steel union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the blastfurnacemen (NUB), Transport and General Workers Union, Electricians (EETPU), Engineers (AUEW and AEUW-TASS), construction workers (UCATT), General and Municipal Workers (GMBATU) and smaller craft unions.

The unions want a critical stage further, promising to maintain output at all major plants in Britain "using whatever fuel and raw materials can be brought in."

This decision sounds the death knell of attempts by the NUM and rail unions to break supply lines of coal, coke and iron ore, and gives the go-ahead to the British Steel Corporation to employ any means, including non-union labour, to supply its five integrated steelworks at

Port Talbot, Llanwern, Scunthorpe, Redcar and Ravenscroft.

Miners' leaders and officials of the transport unions met last night in Llandudno, where the National Union of Railwaymen's conference is in session, to try to repair the damage to their joint strategy. But the steelworkers appear to have closed ranks against any spread of the NUM "rolling stoppage".

Pit in danger, NCB coaches for miners

The TUC Steel Committee said: "It would not be practicable to accede to the NUM's request. This would be damaging to the industry and completely unacceptable to our members."

Steel union leaders remain willing to reach a deal with the miners which would take account of "the technical and commercial factors, and protect the jobs of steelworkers and miners in the longer term by ensuring continuity of supply of all raw material."

They know that would not be accepted by Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, nor his 24-man executive, which is demanding that coal, coke and ore supplies should be reduced to the minimum required for

safety and maintenance of vital steelmaking plant.

Mr Bill Sims, general secretary of the ISTC, said last night that he doubted whether putting any of the big steelmaking centres out of action would have the desired effect for the NUM.

"It is not going to deter Mrs Thatcher. One of those plants could be closed permanently, and she could blame it on the miners."

Further talks may be held between the miners and steelmen, but there is now no likelihood of union acceptance of voluntary cutbacks.

Asked if he would invoke the TUC's inter-union rules governing conduct of disputes, Mr Sims added: "If our members' jobs are at risk, we shall take the necessary steps to unscramble that risk."

The coal board welcomed the steelworkers' decision. "If the NUM choke off coal and iron ore supplies to steel foundries, they will be doing irreparable damage to an industry upon which thousands of miners depend for their living."

British Steel yesterday mounted its biggest lorry convoy to top up the Llanwern works with iron ore. Escorted by police, a column of 95 heavy trucks twice made the 100-mile round trip down the M4 to the Port Talbot steelworks.

Coal board says 2,000 men volunteering for redundancy

By Our Labour Editor

The National Coal Board has discreetly begun to implement its controversial plan to make 20,000 pitmen redundant during the current financial year.

As the miners' strike entered its seventeenth week yesterday, figures disclosed to *The Times* show that just more than 2,000 men have agreed to quit the industry for pay-offs rising to £80,000, and they are already leaving.

The job cutbacks are taking place in coalfields where men are still working in defiance of the strike call from the National Union of Mineworkers, but the board is hoping that "drift back to work" will spread to strike-bound areas when the men learn that they can only qualify

for full redundancy if their pit is operating normally.

Lumpsum payments of up to £36,000 are being paid to men under 50, and improved entitlements to twice that amount for older colliers are being offered. The take-up has been substantial in Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, South Derbyshire and Lancashire.

A few of the individual redundancy deals were agreed before the current dispute began, but the "vast majority" have been signed since the strike started on March 12.

The board said last night: "The men in south Nottinghamshire cannot understand why Mr Scargill claims that half

the pits in their area are going to be closed. The union and the men locally know which pits are running out of coal, although they do not know exactly when.

"They also understand what arrangements are being made for redeployment and redundancy, and since the dispute started in collieries that are at work more than 2,000 men have voluntarily accepted redundancy and are leaving the industry."

The redundancies are confined to working coalfields because the complex legislation governing jobs and compensation requires the work units to be operational when the men seek to qualify for state benefits.

Prior urges start of all-party Ulster talks

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, offered the Government's good offices yesterday in helping the Northern Ireland political parties hold discussions "to find common ground". But he warned the House of Commons and his wider audience not to expect dramatic or hasty gestures or new initiatives.

Mr Prior's measured and cautious response to the proposals of the New Ireland Forum disappointed Mr John Hume, MP for Foyle and leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, who wanted to hear the Government's view of what he described as the only major proposal of the forum.

This was that Britain should help to create the conditions to build a new Ireland, and should hold discussions with the Dublin government "to create the framework and atmosphere necessary for this purpose."

Mr Hume said the problems of Northern Ireland could be solved only within the British-Irish framework, and he wanted talks held between the two governments without pre-conditions which would be the beginnings of the real dialogue.

Mr Prior said the British government would want to

have talks with Dublin, and wished the meeting arranged between the two Prime Ministers before the end of this year to be constructive. But all his emphasis was on the need for the Northern Ireland parties to come together without external participation.

He said: "I am absolutely convinced that it is better for the parties themselves within Northern Ireland to find common ground than for us to try to force it upon them."

But Mr Prior has no expectation of being able to preside over a conference of the parties before his expected replacement at the Northern Ireland Office this autumn.

He said that in due course the parties might be brought together for discussions, but that he had his reservations about any early move in that direction.

He thought there was a much positive climate than had been for some time. But over the years he had changed the view he once held that a strong political response would defeat terrorism. "Now he believed it might increase it before the situation improved."

Parliamentary Report, page 4

Bill will back cane ban

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government is to introduce legislation banning the caning of schoolchildren whose parents object to corporal punishment.

A Bill is to be introduced in the next session of Parliament giving legislative force in England and Wales to a ruling of the European Court of Human Rights in 1982 that schoolchildren should not be beaten if their parents objected to it.

The ruling was binding on the whole of the United Kingdom. As a result the Department of Education and Science sent out a consultative paper last July in which it was proposed that children whose parents objected to corporal punishment should not be beaten but that the children of parents who did not object could still be punished in that way.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, has now decided that legislation is needed.

In February, 1982, the European court found against the UK in cases brought by two Scottish mothers about the use of the tawse. The Government was later ordered to pay more than £12,000 to the families in compensation and legal costs.

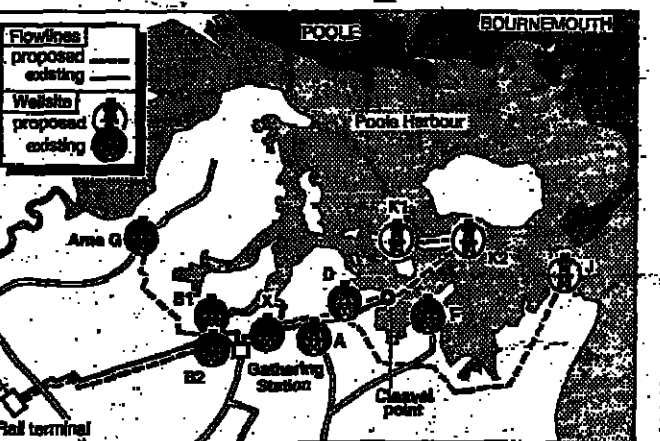
BP wants nine-fold expansion of Wyth Farm field

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Plans to increase output nine-fold from Britain's most productive onshore oilfield, the Wyth Farm concession in the heart of the Dorset holiday area, have been drawn up by British Petroleum.

Drill rigs would be visible for up to two years, but BP, which has launched a programme to protect the environment is considering ways to disguise them.

BP took over as operator of the site from British Gas when the state corporation's 50 per cent share was sold to the Dorset Group of independent oil companies. It has always had a 50 per cent share of the field and is determined to follow the lead set by British Gas in protecting the environment.



Oil now flows from the Bridport Reservoir under Poole Harbour at the rate of 6,000 barrels a day from a depth of 930 metres. BP's proposal is to draw oil from the Sherwood

reservoir, 670 below the Bridport reservoir, at a rate of 36,000 barrels a day.

The development would bring Wyth Farm into line with a medium-sized North Sea oilfield, but because of the lower cost of lifting and producing oil on land, it could make the oilfield as potentially profitable as a North Sea major.

The proposals include an extension of the existing Wyth Farm facilities, extension of Furzebrook rail terminal, new well sites on Furze Island and on Studland Peninsula, and new pipelines and modifications at the present drill sites.

A series of public meetings are to be held in Wareham, Poole and at Corfe Castle, following which BP will submit planning applications later this year to Dorset County Council.

"Some new sites will be required particularly on Furze Island and Studland Peninsula where they will have more visual impact than those in existing locations, which are

remote and well screened," the company says in its proposals.

Furze Island lies within Poole Harbour and its salt marshes and coastal areas are of special biological interest to scientists and naturalists.

Studland Peninsula contains a national nature reserve and is the only place in Britain where all six British native reptiles are found. It also has a unique combination of marine, freshwater and land habitats.

RTZ lifts stake in oil company

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Rio Tinto-Zinc is pressing ahead with its plans to build up a sizable shareholding in Enterprise Oil, the newly-privatised North Sea oil company, despite its public rebuff by the Government last week.

In a move that will clearly add to the Government's embarrassment, the international mining group took advantage of the very first day of dealings in Enterprise's shares on the stock market yesterday to launch an early morning share-buying spree. Within minutes it had snapped up nearly 5 per cent of the company to add to its existing 10 per cent stake.

It then followed up with a bid to buy another sizable chunk of the company. If successful, it will leave RTZ holding 29.8 per cent of Enterprise's share capital. The maximum any buyer is allowed to hold under City takeover rules before being required to make a bid for the whole company is 29.9 per cent. RTZ originally tried to buy 49 per cent of the company when the shares were offered to the public last week. The Cabinet decided then that RTZ's shareholding should be scaled down to 10 per cent.

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, came under further fire from Opposition MPs yesterday about this latest twist in the Enterprise affair. Walker reaffirmed the Government's commitment to guaranteeing Enterprise's independence, but admitted that RTZ's share buying spree and bid were perfectly legitimate and there was nothing the Government could do about it.

Mr Ted Rowlands, a front bench Labour spokesman on energy, described the privatization of Enterprise as "a humiliating shambles". For the SDP, Mr Ian Wigglesworth called it "a complete and utter fiasco".

In a statement, RTZ said it recognized the disrepute of the Secretary of State for Energy that Enterprise, Oil should remain an independent company "at this stage of its development". RTZ said it would not be seeking to buy more than 29.9 per cent of the company "for the foreseeable future".

RTZ bought its shares on the stock market yesterday at a fraction over the original issue price, and is bidding up to 10p above the 185p offer price for the rest of the 29.8 per cent holding it wants.

RTZ's new moves yesterday were welcomed in the City, not least because they offer professional institutions who underwrote last week's Enterprise offer a chance of getting out with a small profit, instead of the loss they looked like incurring otherwise. The shares closed yesterday at exactly the issue price. Parliament, page 4

Gromyko unmoved by Howe appeals

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In the face of a persistent refusal to speak to the West, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday urged the Soviet Union to discuss "star wars" weapons with America and return to the nuclear arms talks in Geneva.

Sir Geoffrey told Mr Andre Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, that he was surprised at Moscow's dismissal of President Reagan's prompt response to a Soviet call, for space weapons talks. It was Sir Geoffrey's understanding that Washington had not laid down tight preconditions by linking space weapons to the Geneva talks, and if the Russians had any doubts, they should clarify the matter through diplomatic channels, rather than turn Washington down "obviously, we all hope the September talks will take place."

The United States will send a message to Moscow with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, when he returns for consultations later this week, President Reagan said yesterday.

It will deal with the offer to hold talks in Vienna on banning weapons in space.

Last Friday, Moscow proposed space weapons talks, in Vienna in September, coupled with a moratorium on testing and deployment of arms in space. Mr Reagan responded almost immediately, saying through White House officials that America wanted to discuss star wars systems and the abandoned missile talks.

Tass said this amounted to a precondition and was totally unacceptable, although American officials had made it clear there was no linkage between the two issues.

At a formal luncheon for Sir Geoffrey yesterday, Mr Gromyko further claimed Washington had demanded a merger of the talks as a precondition. "This is a game with a doctored card," Mr Gromyko said. The American "deception" was intended to garner electoral votes. The Reagan Administration did not want talks at all and was piling up preconditions.

"All this is just playing with words with the sole purpose of burying the Soviet proposal," Mr Gromyko left the door open by saying Russia hoped America would take a more serious approach and not block the talks with preconditions which have no bearing on the problem.

Sir Geoffrey said he could not share Mr Gromyko's view and urged Russia to explore the position through negotiation, "staying away from the negotiating table is a self-defeating course," he said, referring to a range of arms control issues. Continued on back page, col 2



Taking the strain: Jo Durie on her way to victory over Steffi Graf and a place in Wimbledon's quarter-finals

Miss Durie fulfils British expectations

By Our Sports Staff

Jo Durie advanced to the Wimbledon quarter-finals yesterday with a 3-6, 6-3, 3-7 victory over Steffi Graf, of West Germany, in a Centre Court atmosphere heavy with British expectation.

Watched by 17 former champions who had gathered to celebrate the centenary of the women's championship, Miss Durie made a nervous start against the 15-year-old opponent and kept the crowd on edge throughout, coming from 7-6 down in the final set to qualify for a match against Hana Mandlikova, the third seed from Czechoslovakia.

Britain's other survivor in the women's singles, Anne Hobbs, was beaten 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, by the seventh seed, Magdalena Maleeva, of Bulgaria.

Allan Lamb scored 109 not out and Ian Botham 81 as England reached 287-7 at close of play on the fourth day of the second Test against West Indies at Lord's. Botham, who took eight wickets in West Indies first innings reached his 50 in only 40 balls and at 62 he reached 4,000 Test runs. England, who chose to leave the field 50 minutes early because of poor light, lead by 328 runs. Queens of Wimbledon, back page

The former England Test bowler, Derek Underwood, followed Botham's suit yesterday as he made his maiden first class century the day after taking six wickets for 12 run.

Underwood's score of 111 for Kent against Sussex at Hastings was his first hundred in a county career which started in 1963, and gave his side a chance of winning after their disastrous first innings of 92.

Richard Meade, the most experienced three-day eventer in the world, has been left out of Britain's team for the Los Angeles Olympics.

Meade, who has won three Olympic gold medals in the event, has a poor final trial at Castle Ashby over the weekend, when his top horse, Kilcashel, had a refusal on the second part of a fence and finished the course blowing hard.

This year the selectors have been particularly aware of heavy demands of travelling and the heat in Los Angeles and they are concentrating on young, up-and-coming horses. Sport, pages 24-27

Patients paying for 'dark and dismal pits'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Health service treasurers are begging consultants to bring private patients into NHS pay beds in surroundings which are often "unwashed, fly-blown, paint peeling, dank and dismal pits", the conference was told yesterday.

Private patients were paying £100 a night for accommodation that was "a disgrace and a scandal", Mr John Stephenson, a consultant Ear Nose and Throat surgeon from Bromley told the conference.

But with hospitals in the four Thames regions of the NHS losing funds to the rest of the country, he said administrators and treasurers "have begged us to increase our private work."

"They are desperate to get the money to try to plug the gaps in the health service," he said. "Despite paying private

patients received nothing better than the existing NHS facilities which were often decrepit. In his hospital the steel windows on the wards had to be taped up because they were falling out.

Mr Stephenson said that some at least of the £58 million the Government was receiving from private patients this year should be put into improving the facilities for them.

His attack came as the annual meeting of the Association of Private Practice in the NHS was held in London.

Handing charges for blood had been introduced, pay bed charges had risen by 12 per cent, well above inflation, and auditors were now treating consultants who did private practice with deep suspicion. BMA conference, page 2

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Farmers led up garden path by EEC policies, Jopling says

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The widening split between farmers and the Government was highlighted at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh yesterday. After a meeting with Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, complained that the industry was being undermined.

Sir Richard made clear that farmers' anger and concern was not directed solely at the imposition of dairy quotas. Their position in all sectors was unhappy and uncertain, and the Government was offering no reassurances about their future.

Mr Jopling, who was on the defensive at a press conference later, said he could understand perfectly well why farmers were upset. But they must learn from the experience of the decision to cut milk production, and the Government would not allow wasteful production of any commodity to continue at taxpayers' expense.

Farmers had been quite wrongly led up the garden path by EEC policies, Mr Jopling said.

What the EEC was doing in moving to curb surpluses should have been done long ago, he said. The present situation should never have been allowed to happen.

Asked whether his predecessor, Mr Peter Walker, had

not been among those leading farmers up the path, Mr Jopling replied: "Absolutely no. You may remember that Peter Walker was outwitted when he was trying to get a little prudence into the policies."

Sir Richard, who is to lead a delegation to lobby Parliament today during an all-day debate on agriculture, said he had told Mr Jopling how angry his members were.

The Government must reaffirm the part it wanted agriculture to play in the years to come, he said.

Sir Richard agreed with Mr John Hearn, chief executive of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, who said on Sunday that the industry should not talk itself into depression. But dairy quotas and their knock-on effects were a cause for concern.

At the official opening of the show Mrs Anne Armstrong, former United States Ambassador to Britain, criticized European and American agricultural policies.

"Last year the European Community farm budget emptied its treasury by producing subsidies and exporting one of the largest grain crops in history," she said.

"Meanwhile, across the ocean, the United States Treasury was being drained to pay American farmers a record sum to decrease production

Firm criticized over pollution study

By David Nicholson-Lord

A senior water authority official yesterday described as irresponsible and "astounding" a document leaked from one of Britain's leading companies which could have misled the authority in its study of the pollution of the Humber estuary.

The Anglian Water Authority, in conjunction with the EEC and the Department of the Environment, has mounted a £320,000 investigation into pollution of the Humber by titanium dioxide waste. The study will provide evidence for a new EEC directive.

But management and staff at C. V. Polymers, a subsidiary of the Coates Group based in south Humberside, have been warned of the investigation and told to cut down on discharges.

The instruction to them runs: "This week the Anglian Water Authority are mounting an intensive analysis campaign on Laporte's effluent and we must take all possible steps to minimise unacceptable discharges from our own plant so that attention is not drawn to ourselves." Laporte Industries is a large titanium dioxide producer and CV Polymers uses its pipelines for discharges.

The instruction is obtained in an internal memorandum from Mr Alan Applin, the works manager, which concludes: "We will probably have to spend money on efficient treatment ultimately but this money is non-productive and comes straight off the profits."

The memorandum was

leaked by an employee and passed to *The Times*. Mr James Jenkins, the company's production director, yesterday said some of the statements in it had been taken out of context. The Humber plant was merely seeking to recover more of its waste for reprocessing, he added.

CV Polymers makes synthetic resins for the paint and plastics industry and, according to Mr Jenkins, does not handle anything "in any way toxic or obnoxious".

Disclosure of the memorandum has drawn criticisms from both Greenpeace, the environmental group, and Mr Alan Tetlow, chief scientist at the Anglian Water Authority.

"Frankly I am astonished," Mr Tetlow said. "I think it is irresponsible attitude."

Farmer sues for damages

A Scottish farmer whose land is contaminated and whose cows have been dying of a mysterious disease is suing a local chemical waste factory for £1m damages, his lawyer said yesterday.

Mr Andrew Graham, who farms 300 acres around Bonnybridge, near Glasgow, is leading local protests about the Re-Chem international re-processing plant. Concom has been accused of dumping maligned babies, cancer cases and dying animals. Tests have found traces of dioxin in Mr Graham's soil.

Whitehall pay offer rejected

By David Felton

Leaders of public service unions, representing four million workers, meet today to draw up a strategy for the next pay round after the civil servants' overwhelming rejection of the Government's 4.5 per cent pay offer and the immediate rejection of an improved offer to 250,000 health service workers.

The TUC public services committee will review the progress of the campaign to breach the Government's 3 per cent pay guidelines and will issue a set of negotiating principles.

Their deliberations will take place against the background of reports from Civil Service unions that 500,000 workers have rejected an average 4.5 per cent offer by margins of 5-1 to 8-1 in consultation exercises over the past three weeks.

Leaders of the nine Civil Service unions will call today for fresh negotiations with the Treasury to push the offer nearer to 6 per cent, said by the Office of Manpower Economics to be the going rate.

Schools may get political bias code

By Colin Hughes

The Government is considering issuing guidelines for schools on political bias in the classroom, particularly in controversial subjects such as peace studies.

A deputation led by Lady Olga Maitland, chairman of Women and Families for Defence, yesterday presented Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, with a case file of 60 recent complaints received from teachers, parents, and pupils, alleging political bias in teaching.

Sir Keith told the group, accompanied by Lady Cox and Dr John Marks, that he was anxious to encourage more parents to inform him personally of allegations of bias.

Lady Olga said it came as "something of a surprise" to the Secretary of State that "political indoctrination" in the classroom was as widespread as her files suggested. She showed him several "posters for peace" put up on school notice boards by teachers, and cited examples of pupils and teachers who felt so intimidated in their class and staff rooms that they dare not speak out.

The conservationists, many from Friends of the Earth, sent a telegram to the Prime

Strike-bound pit is being reclaimed by nature

By David Young

Energy Correspondent

Nature is reasserting itself at the Seaford Colliery on the Firth of Forth as essential work lies untouched because of the miners' strike.

Above ground the lawns and flower beds around the colliery offices are being strangled by weeds. Below the massive crushing force of rock threatens to sever one of the pits' main arteries.

For the management it is a time of intense frustration. Daily inspections show that basically the pit is in good shape, but one vital roadway to a recently opened face is collapsing.

At the LO1 face £4.5m of equipment has lain idle for almost 30 weeks - Seaford had a local strike for three weeks before the national dispute. The machinery is gradually being covered by a layer of rust, with dampness seeping into electric motors and connections.

The coal face, which runs upwards at an angle of more than 30 degrees for 154 metres, sparkles and shines in the light of the lamps worn by the management men who check for gas, movement and spontaneous combustion.

By contrast the steel teeth of the coal-sheering machine, which can rip 240 tons of high quality coal from the face every traverse, are dull orange with rust.

Were the miners' strike to end tomorrow it would be a month before the roadway to the face could be cleared enough to allow normal production. At an angle, however, the roof could collapse, closing the tunnel which took six months to cut and which would take another four months to clear.

The local strike committee disputes the seriousness of the danger despite its members never having seen it and a report from union-appointed engineers highlighting the damage.

The report says: "Between the 142 metre and 160 metre positions the roadway girders are broken and badly distorted with heavy roof conditions. Between the 172 metre and 183 metre area girders are broken with temporary wooden supports set to the roadway girders."

The area in the 256 metre position is also subjected to roof



The "maingate" roadway to the LO1 coal face normally 10ft high and 14ft wide, has been reduced by roof falls and upward pressure to less than

half its normal width and height in many areas. The steel girder supports, six inches by five inches thick, have buckled and snapped in many areas

along the 360-metre roadway. The floor and roof have converged to destroy the rail tracks used to bring equipment up to the coal face.

pressure, resulting in broken and distorted roadway girders and broken temporary supports.

"Temporary supports are required to stabilize the roof areas mentioned with further backpicking and the setting of new roadway girder supports."

The inspection took place on April 10. Since then the situation has worsened with a roadway which normally measures 14 feet wide by 10 feet high reduced in many areas to half that.

The rail lines on the floor have buckled and twisted as the floor has risen. The arch support girders, made from six-inch by five-inch steel sections, have buckled and snapped. In many areas, the only way for a man to pass through is by clambering along the coal conveyor or squeezing through a tangled mass of girders.

Mr George Caldwell, the colliery manager, still hopes that the local strike committee will cooperate and allow a team in to keep the damage at bay. They sent a team in to help management put out a fire on another seam a month ago.

Mr Caldwell said: "It's very sad. The LO1 face has the potential to produce a million tons a year seam and it provides jobs for 213 or our miners. If that roadway is blocked it will mean that those men will have to be laid off while it is remedied, and the strike is supposed to be about protecting jobs."

While the 1,573 miners at the pit are on strike 380 men, many of them young who would have a secure future at a modern pit such as Seaford, have inquired about taking voluntary redundancy.

The management has also been asked if it would consider giving voluntary redundancy to

about a dozen miners nearing retirement who see the scheme as a way of leaving with a substantial cash bonus.

The Seaford pit, sunk between 1954 and 1959, brings about five million tons a year from the steepest seams in the country. Some run at angles of 50 degrees, with temperatures above 30C.

The reserves under the Firth of Forth are massive and £32m has been allocated for further development.

Mr Caldwell said: "In fact I have got about 60 vacancies at this pit and we cannot afford to lose skilled men."

However, despite the management's frustration at the strike, anger at the strike committee's refusal to carry out essential safety work and personal outrage at picket line violence, they remain loyal to the workforce and convinced of the industry's future prospects.

British Medical Association

Tobacco investments opposed

From Nicholas Timmins

Manchester

The British Medical Association was told yesterday to stop encouraging doctors to invest in unit trusts that include tobacco companies in their portfolio.

By a majority of more than 3 to 2 doctors at the association's annual representative meeting in Manchester voted to "bring this embarrassing situation to an end."

The decision was taken to load applause and against the advice of both the association's treasurer, Dr Tony Keable-Elton, and Mr Tony Graham, the chairman of its council. Dr Gabriel Scally, a senior registrar in community medicine, had told the conference that it was inconsistent for the association to repeatedly attack the tobacco industry and then to advise doctors to invest in it.

Dr Scally said: "It seriously compromises the credibility of the BMA in speaking on the issue of tobacco." He added that every piece of mail from the BMA was postmarked "smoking is harmful to health". If the investment advice was not changed the slogan "But good for doctors' investments" would have to be added.

The investment advice had been given to the Association's members by BMA Services, a company jointly owned by the BMA and Jardine Glayville, investment brokers. Doctors are invited to invest in unit trusts

NHS funding inadequate

The gap between what doctors can do for patients and what National Health Service funding actually allows them to do is steadily widening, the British Medical Association conference was told yesterday.

Doctors gave the conference examples of patients having to wait years to see a consultant and of elderly patients unlikely to receive hip transplants before seeing a consultant.

Mr Tony Graham, chairman of the BMA council, told the meeting there was mounting concern over the Government's limits on NHS spending.

He said: "Health service funding has become virtually static in real terms while the demands of the service have increased steadily." The aging population and improvements in medical technology demanded extra funds, but government spending plans meant that the share of gross national product spent on the NHS would decline during the next few years. He added: "The family doctor is having to cover as best he can for the deficiencies in the health service."

The meeting passed a motion calling for extra funding.

After the decision, however, he said he was "rather proud that the representative body had put the interests of patients above their own financial interests. The decision would damage still further tobacco companies."

During the debate, Dr John Watts, of Ipswich, said that if doctors were not to invest in potentially lethal products they would have to oppose investment in cars, dairy products, pesticides and even boxing gloves, badminton rackets and pharmaceuticals, all of which were potentially lethal.

He told the meeting that less than 1 per cent of the money a doctor invested was going into tobacco shares.

He understood the idealism behind the motion but felt "we have to be pragmatic and look after the interests of our members."



The new British military helicopter, which is the most heavily armed in the western world, went on display yesterday.

The Lynx-3 is Britain's first helicopter gunship, designed along the style of those developed by the United States during the Vietnam war, but also carrying powerful anti-tank weapons, for which many European countries now feel there could be a need.

The Lynx-3, which is armed with air-to-air and air-to-ground missile systems, rockets, cannon and machine guns, is said to match any helicopter being produced in

the West in firepower, although it is still behind the Soviet Mi-24 Hind, which is being used in Afghanistan.

Other features of the new helicopter, which will be available in both army and naval versions, are its low noise and armour plated seat protection for the crew.

In one version it will also carry a mast-mounted sight standing out above the main rotors, enabling the helicopter to see over obstacles.

The helicopter is made by the Westland company, based at Yeovil, Somerset. It will sell for £1.8m in its basic form.

Warning of defence bill shortfall

By Rodney Cowton

Britain may not be able to afford a quarter of its defence commitments within five years, unless government policies are changed, according to a defence economics analysis.

That view, is put forward today in an article in *The Three Banks Review* by David Greenwood, director of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University.

Forecasts such as his are leading some people to predict that there will have to be a major review of defence policy within the next few years.

The defence budget this year is set at £17,000m and planned to rise to £18,700m in 1986-87. After that there is expected to be negligible growth beyond a small allowance for inflation.

On the basis of the trends up to 1986-87, Mr Greenwood estimates that the defence budget will have risen to perhaps £19,900m by 1988-89.

But he believes that the Government is not making enough allowance for inflation and other factors. He estimates that to meet the cost of all of the Government's present defence programmes, including the new Trident missile system, as much as £24,600m would be required in 1988-89.

Mr Greenwood says that present efforts to achieve greater efficiency could, with luck, save tens of millions

Fight over fee for QC who quit

A High Court judge was yesterday asked to rule that a QC was not entitled to a fee of £17,500 after dropping his client's case.

The money was paid in advance as part of a £25,000 fee to be paid to Mr Andrew Rankin QC for acting in a long and complex case. But the barrister, after preparing the case, handed back his brief before the action reached court, counsel told Mr Justice Woolf in London.

Mr Rankin complained that his client had been uncooperative and that he had been "messed about quite enough," Mr Edward Ogden said.

Mr Ogden, for the client, contended that if counsel abandoned a case he was not entitled to any part of his fee. "One is obliged to agree to act, whether or not the client is awkward or difficult, or mad, or bad," he said.

After Mr Rankin returned his brief, new counsel, Mr Leolin Price, QC, took over the case for his own fee of £25,000 and won the action.

Now the client, Mr Thomas Taylor, of Moberley, Cheshire, is seeking either the return of his original £17,500 down payment, or a court order that the money should be counted as payment solely for solicitors' services.

The disputed money is frozen in the hands of solicitors Alsop, Stevens, Bateson and Co, of Liverpool, who instructed Mr Rankin for Mr Taylor. For this reason Mr Taylor's action is directed at the solicitors, not Mr Rankin himself.

The issue is being tried by order of the Court of Appeal, where Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, described it as a matter of "general public importance."

Mr Taylor said he was "very disappointed" that the case had come to court. He said he had been "messed about quite enough" by Mr Rankin.

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NCB lays on coaches for working miners

By Craig Seton

The National Coal Board is providing coaches and vans for working miners who do not want to risk injury or damage to their own vehicles while running the gauntlet of mass pickets in North Derbyshire.

The number of miners defying the strike and turning up for work in the North Derbyshire colliery yesterday rose to 527, the highest for a Monday since the 10,000 miners in the area were called out of strike.

More than 100 of them braved 2,000 pickets at Shirebrook colliery, where six men were arrested and five policemen were slightly injured as attempts were made to block the road before NCB buses carrying the men arrived for work.

The coal board has been anxious to do as much as possible to encourage the growing "back-to-work" feeling among miners in North Derbyshire and a spokesman said: "We have let it be known that if any miner wants to go to work but is concerned about possible damage to his vehicle - and it is a real concern - then arrangements will be made to provide transport for them. We are operating a number of small coaches and vans to ferry them into pits."

Men are now working at seven of the nine North Derbyshire pits and two, Bolsover and Shirebrook, are providing coal. The slow but gradual return to work has been most marked at Shirebrook, which as a result has been singled out for mass picketing on frequent occasions.

Derbyshire police gave warning yesterday that attacks on vehicles could lead to serious injury or even death after a lorry driver was badly hurt when a brick was thrown through the windscreen of his vehicle and hit him in the face.

The incident happened at Seymour Sidings, an open-cast mine near Staveley. The lorry driver was said to have lost a lot of blood and he was detained last night in Chesterfield Royal Infirmary.

● Barristers representing three Midlands NUM officials who were recently suspended from office for crossing picket lines yesterday filed a legal action against the union in the High Court.

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Farmer's attempt to plough wild marshes thwarted

Conservationists chained themselves to a bulldozer and a mechanical digger at Halvergate Marshes on the Norfolk Broads yesterday to stop 90 acres of land being ploughed up.

About 30 demonstrators stopped work on the grade one pasture owned by Mr David Wright. The marshes are the largest expanse of wild wetland in Britain.

Mr Wright decided to convert his land to arable farming after the Broads Authority voted last week on grounds off cost to withdraw an offer to pay him £22,250 compensation for leaving the land intact. Mr Wright is offering an alternative interim one-year offer of £1,800.

The conservationists, many from Friends of the Earth, sent a telegram to the Prime

Minister calling on her to intervene. A spokesman, Mr Andrew Lee, said that the Government promised in April that the marshes would be saved for a year.

"We think it is a scandal which makes a mockery of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act. The principal of paying compensation to farmers in exchange for not growing crops

we do not need is ridiculous and equivalent to legalized extortion."

Concern over the future of Halvergate Marshes, renowned for its landscape and habitat for plants, birds and insects, has revolved for some time around the plans of four farmers to plough up 745 acres.

They claimed £1.5m compensation over 20 years to leave the

land alone and since then three have agreed with the Broads Authority and Department of Environment to accept an interim payment of about £20 an acre. Friends of the Earth said.

Mr Wright's brother, Michael, has agreed to accept compensation of about £13,500 for 90 acres for one year on neighbouring land.

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'English Disneyland' plan at Battersea power station site

By Charles Knevitt and Kenneth Gossling

A huge theme park with spectacular rides, shops and restaurants are aimed at attracting three million visitors a year is planned for the Battersea power station site, south London. The multimillion pound scheme is expected to be ready by 1986.

A competition was organized by the Central Electricity Generating Board to find a viable and useful future for the Colossus of Battersea, which ceased production in March last year after 50 years' service. It has been won by the Alton Towers company, which since 1980 has run a leisure park in Staffordshire, claimed to be the largest in Europe.

The result of the competition, launched last October, with a £100,000 prize, will be announced today.

There was an immediate reaction to the winning entry — one of seven accepted by the assessors — by local amenity groups which want to see a

community plan for the power station.

They claim that the Alton Towers scheme will provide a tourist attraction "of only the shallowest kind, with very little of value to the local community".

Alton Towers said visitors to the complex, which it describes as "a little bit Disneyland but in a far more English way", would be drawn not only from London and its surrounding area but from the rest of the United Kingdom, from Europe and the United States.

Most of the scheme's attractions will be under cover and will be open from 10am until 2am the next morning. There will be "theme shopping", termed as "not Tesco's or anything like that", and a three-acre Thames walkway will be created.

Last year the CEGB estimated it would cost up to £20m just to keep the old building structurally sound. The Art

Deco features of the interior will be retained.

The impressive galleried turbine hall will be "themed" to resemble pre-industrial London. There will also be a haunted theatre and futuristic shows in addition to the rides.

In all, the winning scheme will amount to London's first leisure and entertainment complex of world standing, according to the winners.

The assessors for the competition included Lord Ezra, former National Coal Board chairman, the Sir Hugh Casson, president of the Royal Academy.

Battersea power station, whose future use has been surrounded by controversy since its closure, has 30 million cubic feet of space, four chimneys and 15 acres of land.

The next stage will be for the successful developer to formally submit his scheme for outline planning permission and consent to change the use of the listed building.

Housebuyers warm to their solicitors

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Many potential house buyers who think solicitors' fees for conveyancing are too high change their minds after the purchase, according to a Marketing & Opinion Research Institute poll commissioned by the Law Society.

The poll, published in this week's *Law Society Gazette*, also shows that opinions about solicitors generally improve after the experience of a house purchase.

Nearly three quarters of potential buyers think solicitors' fees are too high, the survey reveals. But among recent house buyers, the image of solicitors is more favourable and only 40 per cent think the fees are too high. Almost as many, 39 per cent, disagree.

Asked whether solicitors were worth every penny you pay them, only 29 per cent of potential house buyers agreed that they were. But almost half recent house buyers thought

the solicitor worth his fee, with only 31 per cent disagreeing.

Potential house buyers also expect to pay bigger fees than they end up paying, the survey shows. On average, they expect to pay £683 to their solicitors, excluding value added tax. But recent house buyers paid a fee of £565 on average.

One reason, the survey says, is that the recent buyers spent about £25,100 on their new homes while potential buyers expected to spend about £23,000.

But the *Gazette* comments that this "cannot disguise the fact that potential buyers are expecting to pay a little more to their solicitor than they will probably have to."

The overriding impression from the survey, the *Gazette* says, is the apparent high level of satisfaction with solicitors, with 87 per cent of recent house buyers satisfied. Only 11 per cent were dissatisfied.

Royal isle up for sale at £150,000

A royal island is up for sale at £150,000. But the new "Lord" of Gough in the Isles of Scilly will have only 37 years to enjoy the beautiful island. For in the year 2021 the lease expires and Gough returns to the control of the Duke of Cornwall — at present the Prince of Wales.

In the meantime, the owner will possess two houses on two acres and under licence, have the run of the rest of the 94-acre island.

Rift over Turner painting settled

A dispute between members of the family of the late Lord Clark of Saltwood over the sale of an important Turner painting was formally settled in the High Court in London yesterday. Mr James Leckie, counsel for Mr Colin Clark, Lord Clark's younger son, told Mr Justice Mervyn Davies that the parties had resolved their differences over "Seascape, Folkestone".

The terms of the settlement were not disclosed, but Sotheby's later confirmed that the painting was still listed for auction on Thursday.

£85,000 for girl, aged 13

Jennifer Hobson, aged 13, of Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, east London, who will never grow up after a playground accident when she was five left her seriously brain damaged, was awarded £85,000 agreed damages in the High Court in London yesterday.

Jennifer will always have a mental age of four or five, her counsel, Mr Anthony Hacking, QC, told Mr Justice Stocker. By consent, the judge entered judgment, with costs, against the Bermondsey Adventure Playground, which admitted liability for the accident in July, 1976.

Jocelyn Stevens wins libel case

Mr Jocelyn Stevens, former managing director of Express Newspapers, yesterday received substantial damages in settlement of a High Court libel action against *Private Eye*. He had sued Richard Ingrams, its editor, and the publishers, Pressdram, claiming of an article in October, 1982, which falsely alleged Mr Stevens had been responsible for a reporter losing his job.

Video campaign on glue sniffing

The British Adhesives and Sealants Association, representing solvent and adhesive manufacturers, are to produce two video films, one for retailers and one for schools, in a campaign intended to help to prevent solvent abuse.

The films will be based on department of Health and Social Services guidelines issued for the retail trade earlier this year.

Flockton Grey man to appeal

Colin Scott Mathison, aged 46, who was involved in the Flockton Grey racing swindle, is to appeal against his conviction of conspiracy to defraud, his solicitors said yesterday. He was one of three men found guilty after a five-week trial at York Crown Court.

Attack blinds baby court told

An eight-week-old baby was left paralysed and brain damaged after being subjected to "continuous and extreme violence" by her parents, a court was told yesterday.

Doctor's examining Kimberley Arthur found a catalogue of injuries including fractures to both sides of her skull, both her arms and her collar bone.

Her parents David and Angela Arthur appeared at yesterday's Crown Court hearing argued with wilfully ill-treating child, Lynda Arthur, aged 20, is also charged with causing her baby grievous bodily harm.

They deny the charges. Mr Gareth Edwards, for the prosecution, said the case was extraordinary one of extreme violence. "The injuries are consistent with the baby having been dropped from a considerable height on to her head or being swung so as to hit her against a wall."

Mr Edwards said the case was extraordinary, because of parents' background. He said David Arthur, aged 24, held a position of responsibility in the Merchant Navy.

The couple lived in excellent circumstances in Mill Lane, ss, Writtle, and had unblemished characters. They had been married for 10 years. The trial continues today.

Princesses accused of assault plot

Two Arab princesses were accused yesterday of conspiring to beat their women servants in London.

Shekha (Princess) Saria Alsbah, aged 38, and her sister Shekha Saniya, aged 35, described as housewives from Kuwait, were sent on a £30,000 bail for trial at Knightsbridge Crown Court from Marylebone Court.

Charges against them of intentionally causing grievous bodily harm to a Sri Lankan maid, Miss Lexmi Swami, aged 20, and Miss Samsul Arifa, aged 40, at their home in Bathurst Street, Bayswater, west London, were withdrawn.

But the princesses were further charged with plotting to assault the maids between July 10 and August 16 last year, in the Greater London area.

Both are also accused of assaulting Miss Arifa, causing her actual bodily harm, and Princess Saria is charged with maliciously wounding her.

Princess Saniya is also accused of wounding Miss Swami, and Princess Saria of causing her actual bodily harm.

The magistrate, Mr Roger Connor, ordered the sisters, as conditions of bail, to deposit £15,000 each and the deeds to their house.

Knox-Johnston dismissal unfair, tribunal rules

Mr Robin Knox-Johnston, round-the-world yachtsman, won his case alleging unfair dismissal from his post as a rector of Troon Marina.

The yachtsman, of Orlotline five, Troon, Ayrshire, has on told of the Glasgow tribunal's decision after a four-day hearing but is still to be told of the reasons for the decision and about the possibility of compensation.

The tribunal heard that collectors of Troon Marina missed Mr Knox-Johnston a year because of prolonged success on yacht trips and aged debts to the company or he refused to accept an unpaid post as company chairman.

Mr Knox-Johnston responded that he would have been able to offer the kind of



Mr Knox-Johnston: "I was not asked."

full time management being dismissed at the time, because he did not then have any sailing commitments. "But I was never given the opportunity, because I was not asked."

Bailiffs in executive-land

Executives and professional people in Spilthill, West Midlands, one of Britain's most affluent boroughs, are increasingly finding bailiffs at the door running up debts of up to £1,000.

Some face the enforced sale of family homes, others the repossession of the family car and electricity supplies. The problem has surfaced through the Citizens' Advice

bureau covering the borough's wealthiest areas: the Central, Knowle and Dorridge. In its annual report the bureau reveals that out of 6,890 cases dealt with last year, 1,266 involved social security difficulties and 242 were appeals for help in settling debt.

The bureau says that two years ago there were no problems presented about debt and only a few for social security ones. The area's bureau

chairman, Mrs Iris Sterling, says that there are families who have had the bailiffs in or who are facing difficulties as mortgage payments fall behind.

"It is happening as people face redundancies and early retirement. Most families carry a mortgage and hire purchase debt and payments on the family car. People from management and the professions are coming face to face with this sort of problem for the first time



Art appreciation: Mark Tolland, aged three, who is blind, tracing the contours of "Embracing Lovers" by David Wynne at Goldhall, London, yesterday. Earlier, an exhibition of paintings by Mark and other children from the Royal National Institute for the Blind's Sunshine Nursery, north-west London, had been opened. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Reward offered after railway attack

By Michael Horswell

British Rail offered a £5,000 reward yesterday for information leading to the arrest of a man who viciously assaulted a ticket collector. After the attack the National Union of Railwaymen demanded more protection for staff.

Mr Peter Burns, aged 59, who was stabbed in the eye with an iron spike on Saturday at Seven Kings Station, Ilford, Essex, was critically ill on a life support machine yesterday.

Meanwhile, Mr George

Woods, national safety officer for the NUR, called for an end to late-night single manning at some stations; personal alarms for staff; greater police presence at night and weekends and prominent warnings of fines and prison sentences for assault, similar to those of London Transport.

Mr Woods said: "Under the Health and Safety at Work Act employers are obliged to provide protection for staff against assault. I think there is a lot

more that British Rail could do."

A temporary ban on late night and some weekend trains is being considered by the union.

British Rail said: "We deplore any assault on our staff who are there simply to do their duty. The £5,000 reward is an indication of what we feel and I cannot recall the last time we offered one. But it's easy to say there should be more security. We have a police force and we are dependent on the cooper-

ation of law-abiding members of the public."

Mr Burns was alone at Seven Kings station at about 11.30 pm when about four men appeared. After an argument one collected a 3 ft long iron spike from some road works and stabbed Mr Burns, from Ilford, in the face. He has lost an eye and received brain damage.

Detectives have set up an incident room at Chadwell Heath police station, are looking for a white man with a scar over the right eye.

FBI gives Yard portrait of a rapist

By John Withrow

A team of American agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), known as the Mind Hunters, has given Scotland Yard help in drawing up psychological profiles of two rapists who have been attacking women central London.

After studying detailed files on the attacks, the FBI has suggested to Scotland Yard that one of the men lives near the site of his first rape. As a result a special squad of 30 detectives has started questioning 4,500 people in the Kensington area with the hope of uncovering more clues about the man.

Det Supt Graham Seaby, who is in charge of the investigation, said yesterday that after a month of door-to-door inquiries the police now had a list of "people of interest".

The idea of calling for the assistance of the FBI came from Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Powis after he learned that the bureau had helped to draw up profiles of the Boston Strangler and Son of Sam. The information had assisted in the arrest of the two men.

The FBI team, working at the bureau's Behavioural Science Unit at Quantico, Virginia, compiled its report earlier this year after being sent a dossier on the 15 unsolved rapes and attempted rapes in the Notting Hill and Kensington areas during the past four years.

The FBI believes that the man is single, a "loner", inadequate, dominated by his mother, and carries out his rape as part of his fantasy life. He is probably employed in menial work, such as a porter of watchman, and almost certainly works in the evenings.

Police believe that the Kensington rapist is of medium build, between 5ft 6in and 5ft 10in tall, with short dark hair. He is between 20 and 28.

However, the FBI has not been able to give any firm new leads in the hunt for the Notting Hill rapist.

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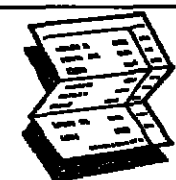
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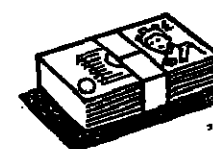
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PARLIAMENT July 2 1984

One third of workforce now back at pits

COAL DISPUTE

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy said in the Commons at question time that more than 60,000 miners, about 30 per cent of the workforce, were at work.

Answering a long series of questions about the dispute, now in its seventeenth week, Mr Walker said it was having an adverse effect on the coal industry's substantial investment programme and on market prices.

He resisted a number of demands from Labour MPs to intervene in the dispute and to call the two parties together for talks.

He said that substantial export orders were being met from continental coal producers and the campaign to persuade industrialists to convert to coal had come to a standstill.

In the three months last year, 169 firms had agreed to convert to coal. In the three months this year, more firms had cancelled their applications than put in new ones.

Stocks of coal at power stations remained at a very high level (the went on) and have reduced in recent weeks by only about 1½ per cent per week.

To date, those National Coal Board employees who have been on strike have lost a total of £350m in wages.

In recent months more than 20,000 miners have expressed an interest in the generous early retirement and voluntary redundancy schemes.

Concern must be expressed at the potential geological problems in those pits that have not been in operation.

He added that Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the NCB, had expressed his willingness to continue talks with the NUM, along the lines discussed at the meeting in Edinburgh on June 8.

I would expect the hope (he said) that the NUM would speedily agree to continue talks with the NCB on this basis.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab): Could Mr Walker cease his pursuit of the miners in this area, the effect is to deepen the resolve of the miners to stay out at all costs and they will not be starved into submission.

Mr Walker's position is not to seek political advantage, but to get the parties in to see how, in the national interest, we can get a resolution to this damaging dispute.

Mr Walker: Instead of his posturing, Mr Douglas should take advantage of the talks started in Edinburgh in a constructive way.

Mr Walker: There are matters for the managerial decisions of the coal board.

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East, Lab): When is the Government going to recognize that this strike will only come to an end as a result of a negotiated settlement?

Does Mr Walker not understand that his speech, and particularly the Home Secretary's, at the weekend, only hinder that process?

Mr Walker: One side is willing to continue negotiations constructively started in Edinburgh, and I hope Mr Strang will support that.

On the statement by the Home Secretary - I hope all MPs would

deplore any form of the criminal activity or violence we have seen.

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C): Clearly now there is little trust between the chairman of the NUM and the president of the NCB, and since the coal board has totally failed to get its offer of secure jobs across to the miners, does Mr Walker genuinely believe there is any possibility of these two individuals coming to an agreement?

Has he given any thought to a third party helping by keeping negotiations going?

Mr Walker: The details of the terms of negotiation are available, and would bring the dispute to a successful conclusion in the interests of the miners and the industry.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C): I said a large number of his constituents in energy-intensive industries like the paper industry depended for the existence of their jobs on the coal board's programme of investing in new, low cost sources of fuel and phasing out high-cost fuel sources.

Will he (be continued) not lose sight of this in any negotiations and give emphasis to this point in any publicity in the House or outside about the issues which are at stake?

Mr Walker: Yes. We can secure a good future for this industry if we obtain the benefits of the Government's enormous investment programme and can gain new markets by having coal produced efficiently and at low cost.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab): When he last met the chairman of the NCB did he encourage him to join himself and his Cabinet colleagues on a character assassination course on the President of the NUM? The policy being pursued by the NUM was carried at the annual conference by members of the NUM.

Mr Walker: Most of the coalfields that are working had a ballot and

most of those that are not working did not.

Mr Alex Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on coal (Midlothian, Lab), said it was as absurd of the Secretary of State to describe Mr Scargill as the cause of the dispute as it was to state that the strike would have no economic consequences for the nation. Would he announce today that he was calling both parties together and at least preside over the first meeting?

Mr Walker said Mr MacGregor had said he was willing to have talks continuing from the Edinburgh talks. It was for the NUM to decide whether or not they were willing to have such talks.

I have announced in the House the fact that these talks are available. I hope Mr Eadie will use his considerable influence to persuade the NUM to go to those talks.

Mr Richard Hickmet (Glanford and Scunthorpe, C) said there had been no Labour criticism of NUM policy during the last few weeks. He asked for an assurance, in the light of today's decision by the steel unions, that all possible steps would be taken to ensure that adequate

coal, ore and coke were moved to the major steel works.

Mr Walker said it was clear that those employed in the major steel works considered it totally unreasonable and disastrous for their jobs to be destroyed in a cause in which the miners were being offered good pay, record investment and no compulsory redundancy.

Mr Peter Belfor (Erewash, C) said not one Labour MP had condemned the intimidation and bullying of the increasing number of miners in Derbyshire and elsewhere who were having to fight their way in for the right to work.

Will he give an assurance (he said) that he and the NCB will do everything possible to ensure there is no victimization of those who have been called on to go to work and are continuing to do so?

Mr Walker: I am not considering asking for it. No troops have been involved.

Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley Central, Lab): With an estimated cost of £1,000m to the NCB and Government, a forecast balance of trade deficit of £1,500m if the strike continues, many pits falling into disrepair, millions of pounds' worth of coalface machinery jeopardized and police costs rising to £50m, will the minister responsible for the industry take a new version of *Plan for Coal* to the chairman of the NCB designed to bring both sides of the industry together and ask him to get on with it before it is too late?

Mr Walker said costs such as those for the police would have been different had it not been decided to use the method of the mob as picketing instead of peaceful picketing.

Mr James Wallace (Orkney and Shetland, L): The Secretary of State has refused to take the initiative and chair a meeting between the coal board and the unions. Bearing in mind that the *Plan for Coal* has a tripartite agreement can he explain this extraordinary abdication of responsibility?

Mr Walker: It has been made clear to both sides that I am perfectly willing to have a joint session of all three parties after the other two parties have met.

Mr Timothy Renton (Mid Sussex, C): When the Leader of the Labour Party yesterday gave his wholehearted support in public to all miners' strike without any condemnation of the illegality, the violence or the brutal picketing, was he helping to resolve the dispute or acting in a manner quite unworthy of the Leader of the Opposition?

Mr Walker: I hope Mr Renton will use his influence and connection with the NUM to persuade them to continue the useful talks taking place at Edinburgh.

Mr Tony Benn (Chesham, Lab): Taking account of the fact that no pits are working normally because there is a national overtime ban in Nottinghamshire and elsewhere, MacGregor's letter to the 18,000 people produced only a few hundred responses. Mr Walker's own attacks on the union have only consolidated support, the use of troops, which the Prime Minister has admitted in a letter to MacGregor, has been a supporting role, and the attempt to starve the miners through the DHSS have all failed, what contingency plans does he have after the miners succeed in defending their interests?

company, while the following five identify the product and its various sizes, the last one is a check digit.

The network, from warehouse to electronic terminal at the checkout, is linked by high speed telecommunication circuits. After purchase, the information on the sale is relayed to the company's central computer which automatically reorders products after a particular sales level.

Stock, which ties up capital, is kept to a minimum while the shelves are never empty.

There are more than 50 such scanning supermarket stores in Britain, although their sophistication varies, the first laser scanning checkout was opened at Keymarkets in Spalding, Lincolnshire, in 1979 and since then most retail chains have started trials including Tesco, Sainsbury, Mainpoint and Co-op.

Even smaller chains such as some Mace stores outside Aberdeen, are using the technology. Hand-held laser scanners are being used extensively in general retail outlets.

The retail chains are moving toward the time when all shops and banks will be attached to the same telecommunications network and be able to transfer money from a customer's bank

account as soon as a purchase is made.

Electronic shopping and bar coding is a worldwide trend. The United States, where the supermarket originated, led the bar coding system, using a 12 digit code based on the same principles.

The British system is used by about 18 countries, including Australia, South Africa, most of western Europe and Czechoslovakia.

The retailer can run a more efficient business, keeping his costs to a minimum, while a customer benefits from a larger choice of product because of more efficient management and lower prices.

The Inverness "Postalker" has proved to be popular with customers. Surveys indicate that shoppers like the price of each item being called out.

The synthesized voice, held on a microchip, can accommodate variations in language and dialect.

What about the friendly chat and smile amidst all this electronics?

"We want to retain the important human touch, so the talking tills will never replace our friendly checkout girls, but at the end of the day, it is up to our customers to decide".



Walker: NUM should restart talks with MacGregor

Mr Walker: They are defending interests very different from the rather inferior pay and bad redundancy terms offered by Mr Benn. He was responsible for two drops in their pay in real terms and 17,000 voluntary redundancies on rather bad terms.

Mr Robert Hayward (Kingswood, C): In this most depressing aspect, an even more depressing aspect is the picketing going on at Selby coal field trying to stop the long-term future of coal miners by stopping contract workers going in to develop that coal field.

Mr Walker: I do find it surprising there have been a number of instances where the capital investment in the future of the industry has been stopped by this sort of picketing.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C): Will he confirm there are only two things wrong with the 1974 *Plan for Coal* - the first is that the NUM has singularly failed to deliver on its productivity agreement and the second is it has failed to carry out the agreed closures?

Mr Walker: That is true. There were three major ingredients. The one that has been more than fulfilled is the result of the flotation, any further purchase of shares by RTZ or any other company, will be subject to the normal rules of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers and the Council for the Securities Industries.

Those rules apply progressively to holdings of 15 per cent or more.

The Government stated clearly in the prospectus that in its early years this company would be free from outside control. I would reaffirm that it is the Government's firm intention to use the powers available to it, including the use of the special share, to secure this.

Mr Martin O'Neill (Clackmannan, Lab): This is yet another humiliation for the Government, and 10 per cent has moved to 15 per cent.

Mr Walker: Mr O'Neill, like Mr Orme, fails to recognize that in my statement I was referring to 10 per cent of issue. There has never been any concealing from the market that after the issue there would be perfectly free dealings in shares of the company and that if they take place, the provisions of the special share would come into operation.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on CAP price fixing and milk quotas. Lords (2.30): Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, committee, second day.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): The overwhelming majority of people want to see the two sides together discussing the issues of this dispute and trying to reach a settlement. It is most regrettable if the chink of light we saw in the proceedings this weekend comes to naught.

Mr Walker: I agree I was of the view it was the position of the Opposition that it was endeavouring to get the two sides to speak to each other again, and I hope they will succeed. The Government favours, and I hope the NUM will accept that challenge.

Mr Stanley Bone, chief Opposition spokesman on energy after seven months of inactivity, why did Mr Walker make a personal attack on the NUM president? Is that his contribution to resolving this dispute? Why, after 17 weeks, has he not met the NUM? Why has he not called the sides together? I know he has met Mr MacGregor. Why have the Edinburgh talks failed?

Mr Walker said the coal board would turn up for talks on the basis of the Edinburgh talks. Perhaps Mr Orme would see that the NUM did, too.

RTZ move subject to normal SE rules

ENTERPRISE OIL

The Government had never concealed from the market that after the original issue of shares in Enterprise Oil, there would be a free market in shares, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy said during questions.

He was replying to Labour criticism of the acquisition of more shares in the company this morning by Rio Tinto Zinc.

Mr Stanley Orme, Chief Opposition spokesman on energy, said that last week Mr Walker had given the House an assurance that the company would be allowed to purchase more than 10 per cent of shares. On the stock market this morning, RTZ had bought something just under 30 per cent of shares.

He asked for a statement, as the Government's policy, he said, was in a shambles.

Mr Walker said that the sale of Enterprise Oil had been completed at £392.2m. Dealings in the company had begun this morning and prices had varied from a small discount to a small premium.

RTZ have announced that they intend to purchase further shares in the company (he said). However, as a result of the decision by the Government last week that no individual company should obtain more than 10 per cent of the equity of the company, any further purchase of shares by RTZ or any other company, will be subject to the normal rules of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers and the Council for the Securities Industries.

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Prior sees hope for the future

ULSTER

There was much more hope of a positive climate in Northern Ireland than there had been for some time, Mr Peter Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said in the Commons when opening the debate on the report of the New Ireland Forum and the Ulster Unionists' document, *The Way Forward*.

He said he had changed his views over the years. Once he thought a major, strong political response would defeat terrorism. Now he believed it might increase it before the situation improved.

So many terrorists (he went on) are deeply enmeshed in crime or criminality that it would be difficult to wean them away from it. We still face a very difficult situation.

Unemployment in the Province was likely to rise to 25 per cent over the next four years, and the Government was attracting inward investment were made far greater by terrorist activity.

There was more fairness than 15 years ago, although the minority still felt they had less job opportunities and suffered discrimination in contacts with the police and army.

The overriding and abiding reality (he added) that we cannot escape from is that consent is simply not forthcoming for a settlement. In the light of the needs and responses of the people there and the resources available to the UK as a whole, the Government believed those needs were best met in a devolved administration which had the support of both sides of the community.

The Government recognised the differences did not mean a sense of grievance and frustration which history had created in the minority community. At the same time as they were committed to the support of the majority and the right of self-determination, they had to be equally committed to the minority.

Arrangements should be directed at recognising the Irish identity and developing the minority's participation and confidence in all the structures of Northern Ireland.

There are (he said) aspects of our practices and administration which are not sensitive to those requirements and to what we can do to help.

There was already a degree of institutional cooperation between the UK and the Republic. There were also ideas in many areas, security, economic, parliamentary, which were worth exploring for the benefits they would bring for all sides.

A parliamentary body (the continued) drawn chiefly from Westminster and the Dail could be of value and strengthen further the good will of the Anglo-Irish parliamentary group.

The present situation was not satisfactory. He wanted to see

careful, detailed and substantive discussions taking place between the parties.

He was convinced it was better for the parties themselves to find common ground than for the Government to try to force it upon them. However he had no illusions that this would be easy and the Government could not stand idly by.

For our part (he said) the Government will want to have talks with each of the parties involved and with the Irish Republic. In addition, the Prime Minister will meet the Taoiseach before the end of the year and we want that to be a useful and constructive meeting.

Mr Peter Archer chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, said that the Opposition might best serve by encouraging Mr Prior to persevere, suffering back.

Unless he succeeded in his major objective, to initiate a discussion, and unless the parties were interested in discussing the nature

and extent of the issues, debating their differences did not mean a sense of grievance and frustration which history had created in the minority community. At the same time as they were committed to the support of the majority and the right of self-determination, they had to be equally committed to the minority.

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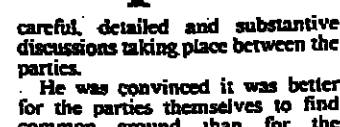
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Archer: Unification, but by consent

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Protesters defy curfew in Kashmir after Chief Minister's removal

An acute political and constitutional crisis was set off in the key border state of Jammu and Kashmir yesterday when the newly appointed Governor of the state dismissed Dr Farooq Abdullah, the Chief Minister, and appointed his brother-in-law, Mr G. M. Shah, in his place.

Shopkeepers pulled down their shutters when they heard the news and crowds of angry supporters of the Chief Minister took to the streets. The authorities replied with a curfew in the capital, Srinagar, and deployed units of the para-military police forces at the main intersections in the city.

Crowds defied the curfew in the centre of the town and chanted pro-Pakistan slogans. They also chanted slogans in favour of "Khalistan", the independent state that Sikh separatists in neighbouring Punjab are seeking.

Dr Abdullah, a son of the old Lion of Kashmir, Shaikh Abdullah, and anointed by the old man as his successor before he died two years ago, has long complained of attempts to

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

overthrow him by the central government of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and of her party, the Congress (I), which he defeated in elections a year ago.

The attempts to overthrow him have centred round Mr Shah, a long-standing supporter of the shah, who was bitterly disappointed when he was not allowed to succeed him. Mr Shah certainly regarded himself as better qualified for the job, having been involved in politics while the doctor was practising medicine in Britain for 12 years.

Twelve members of the National Conference, the party founded by the shah and led by Dr Abdullah, were persuaded yesterday to defect to the Shah camp. They were joined there by an independent, and the 13 extra votes were enough to put the Chief Minister into a minority in the 76-member assembly.

The Governor, Mr Jagmohan, who was put into the job by Mrs Gandhi two months ago, promptly dismissed him, saying that he was confident

that Mr Shah enjoyed the majority of the legislators.

The Congress Party, which has formed the opposition in the state, has not publicly said it will support the new man, though there is little doubt it will.

The Abdullah supporters claim that their man should not have been dismissed before he had a chance to test his support in a vote in the chamber.

They also say that the former Chief Minister should have had the chance of calling for a further election to test his support.

The previous Governor, Mr B. K. Nehru - in fact a kinsman of the Prime Minister - advised against attempts to overthrow him and was removed, to be replaced by Mr Jagmohan.

Ever since his victory in last year's elections - which were bitterly contested, and ended in a series of accusations of corruption and malpractice on both sides - the Chief Minister has been subject to attack from the centre, which attempted to portray him as encouraging pro-Pakistan sentiment in the Muslim majority state.

'Plot to oust Socialists' reported in Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A Greek minister's resignation has touched off a spate of press allegations about plots to overthrow the Government, implicating President Karamanlis who let it be known he did not wish newspapers to be persecuted for reports which he dismissed as slander.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, deplored the allegations and ordered one of the offending editors to be expelled from the party.

The fracas gave a measure of the Government's discomfort and disappointment over the results of the European elections in which the ruling Pasok socialists maintained first place but lost nearly a seventh of their following.

Allegations of a right wing conspiracy to topple the administration were made by the government spokesman soon after the sudden resignation of Mr Asimakis Fotilas, Under Secretary for the Greek Diaspora, to protest against the "dangerous" policies pursued by the Papandreu Government.

The Prime Minister, in a letter accepting Mr Fotilas's resignation, accused him of serving sinister purposes. Mr Fotilas was dismissed by Mr Papandreu as Deputy Foreign Minister early in 1982, for ensuring European Community statements criticizing the regime in Poland.

Pro-Pasok newspapers claimed the Fotilas resignation was the spearhead of a right-wing plot which did not succeed because the socialists won the European election battle.

The ruling party's main fear, of course, was that if Pasok lost first place, President Karamanlis might have dismissed the Government.

But the Athens tabloid *Romiosini*, whose editor, Mr Costa Yeronikolis, has family ties with the Prime Minister, claimed that another plot, engineered by the President, was set in motion involving the use of "salami tactics" to induce the defection of Pasok deputies, and thus strip the Government of its parliamentary majority.

The report named Mr Apostolos Lazaris, Minister to the Prime Minister, who ranks second after Mr Papandreu in the Cabinet hierarchy, and Mr Yiannis Alveras, president of Parliament, as being involved in the conspiracy with half a dozen moderate Pasok ministers and deputies.

Mr Papandreu expressed his outrage at the report and the attempt to "slander" the President and trusted aides. Pasok's decision-making Executive Office dismissed it as a "wretched lie", and the party's Disciplinary Council ousted Mr Yeronikolis, accusing him of using lies to boost his prestige and his newspaper's flagging circulation.

● **HIGHWAY TO RE-OPEN:** Greece and Albania have agreed to reopen the main highway linking the countries across the mountainous frontier at Kakavia, which has been officially closed for the past 40 years.

It was the only issue resolved when Mr Muhammad Kaplanis, the Albanian Foreign Under-Secretary, and his Greek host, Mr Karolos Papoulias, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, met in Athens.

● **MINISTER QUILTS:** After a string of resignations of senior Greek television executives, alleging state interference in news programmes, the Government yesterday accepted the resignation of Mr Sakis Peponis, minister in charge of television.

Mrs Gandhi warned not to meddle in Sri Lanka

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

Two days of rather prickly talks between President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, ended yesterday with the President marking off the proposals he is making on the future devolution of power within Sri Lanka as none of her business.

In the formal statement he made at the end of the talks, he said: "I reiterated to the Prime Minister my view that the political resolution of his matter is an internal matter of Sri Lanka, to be settled between the various Sri Lankan parties concerned." He added: "And she entirely agreed."

The Indian Government was known to feel that the proposals he was to make to the all-party talks aimed at solving the island's ethnic troubles did not go far enough towards satisfying the aspirations of the Tamils. Mrs Gandhi feels protective towards the Tamils, if only because of the importance that

50 million Tamils have in her own political environment.

Although Mr Jayewardene told reporters that he would be happy to use the good offices of anybody towards solving what he called "not the Tamil problem - the Tamil disaster", he was adamant that the Indian view would not influence him.

"She would not discuss (the proposals)", he said. "This is our internal matter for us to solve."

He was, he said, in India at Mrs Gandhi's invitation. But he found time to complain of "hostile propaganda emanating from Indian territory, which was supportive of terrorism in Sri Lanka". He added that the Prime Minister took note of his views.

The Indian Government spokesman later said that the Indians "are firmly opposed to all forms of violence, and would neither encourage nor support" terrorists.

Catalonia must take Pujol case

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's Supreme Court ordered a Barcelona court yesterday to take up the Banca Catalana embezzlement case involving, according to the prosecution, Senator Jordi Pujol, Catalonia's Chief Minister. The lower court's claim that it was incompetent was overruled.

Nationalist sentiment in Catalonia exploded when the Prosecution-General filed embezzlement charges against 25 former directors, including Senator Pujol, of what was Spain's eleventh-ranking bank.

The Socialist Government in Madrid was suspected of being behind the move.

The Barcelona court, Audiencia Nacional, had maintained that Catalonia's 1979 Statute of Autonomy determined that a Chief Minister could only be tried before a Catalan superior court. As this tribunal had not been set up, the case could not proceed.

But the Spanish Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the Barcelona court must hear the case to avoid a legal vacuum in Catalonia.

Multiplying mice make hay in a bumper crop

From Tony Dubouda, Melbourne

Anyone inventing a better mouse-trap in Australia now would certainly have a large part of the country beating a path to his door.

As it is, Australia's only mouse-trap factory is working 14 hours a day to meet the demand as north-eastern Victoria, central and western New South Wales and parts of South Australia experience one of the worst mouse plagues in years after a bumper wheat harvest.

A spokesman for Stanfields Supreme Traps said that demand for mouse-traps was astronomical. "We've checked our records back as far as 1969 and we have never been so pushed to keep up with the demand", he said.

"We produce 1,000 an hour, 14 hours a day. We have even cleared out stock we've had here for years and we still can't keep up."

While the plague is good news for mouse-trap salesmen and cats it is disastrous news for farmers in Australia's wheat belt.

Victorian Department of Agriculture officers say the plague in the Mallee region is only in its early stages and that enormous numbers of the rodents bred in autumn and summer after last year's record grain harvest.

Residents in the area tell of mice chewing or digging their way into any structure, including the earthen mini-bunkers built to hold grain when permanent silos were all filled.

One of the traditional mouse-traps still enjoying popularity in the region employs a beer bottle, suspended neck-down over a bucket or drum half filled with water. Cheese or bacon is attached to the narrow end and a sock is pulled around the wide end down to where the neck begins to narrow.

Mice climb down the sock-covered part of the bottle toward the food but lose their grip on the smooth glass of the bottle's neck and fall into the water and drown.

Another traditional method is to feed mice a mixture of milk powder with cement or plaster of Paris. The cement or plaster sets in the mouse's stomach, killing it. Because the plaster dehydrates the mouse the corpse should not smell.

Rural communities are hoping the present plague will not assume the proportions of previous infestations, particularly that of 1917 when one community in the Mallee caught about 12 million weighing 544 tons between April and July.



Mark of honour: Mrs Marcos showing a scar on her wrist, made during an attempt on her life, while testifying before the Aquino murder commission.

Tearful Mrs Marcos denies all

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Earlier, Mrs Marcos dismissed as "pure fabrication" opposition claims that she personally warned Mr Aquino against returning home because he could be killed by "some people loyal to who cannot be controlled".

Mr Salvador Laurel, an opposition leader, earlier told the inquiry commission that Mrs Marcos had told him: "If he (Aquino) comes home, he's dead."

Denying this, Mrs Marcos said she had told Mr Laurel: "If he (Aquino) dies we will all be in trouble, including you". It would be, she recalled, very embarrassing to everyone. "Aquino was killed, for it would show to the world that the Filipino people were 'a bunch of barbarians'."

She tearfully recalled how she interceded to have Aquino released after eight years military detention in 1980, when she discovered that he needed urgent heart surgery. Subsequently Aquino had a triple heart bypass operation in Texas and remained in the United States for the following three years.

On learning of a plot to kill the opposition leader on his return, Mrs Marcos said she pleaded with him at a New York hotel in May, 1983, to delay his planned return home until the plots on his life could be countered.

"I never considered him a foe", Mrs Marcos said, "what-ever he needed, I was ready... like a girl scout".

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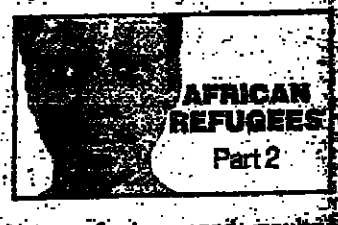
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Zaire's 304,000 arrivals

From daily handouts to self-sufficiency

As preparations are made in Geneva for next week's Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (Icara II), Refugees Today looks, in the second of a three-part series, at the efforts to deal with inter-related problems in Zaire and Uganda.



AFRICAN REFUGEES Part 2

Of the 177 projects on the agenda, Zaire has put forward 11 and Uganda 12. These are development projects - rather than those strictly concerned with the welfare and protection of refugees. If the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is appearing to step outside its role as originally defined, it is because refugees' needs have changed. Development, resettlement, self-sufficiency and repatriation are now essential.

Zaire is one of the largest countries in Africa and one of the poorest. It has welcomed refugees from several of the nine nations on its frontiers, most notably Uganda and Angola, and has to cope with about 304,000, of whom 215,000 are from Angola and 63,000 from Uganda. There are about 26,000 from other countries, including Rwanda, Zambia and Burundi. Because many drift across borders and migrate between settlements and cities or return home, no figure can be exact.

The arrival of refugees carrying meagre belongings can place an intolerable burden on the most hospitable and well-meaning of countries, especially when the infrastructure is already stretched to capacity, as in Zaire. Refugees escape the local food, but the trees for firewood and complete for jobs already thinly spread.

In the Aru zone of Haute Zaire, thousands of Ugandans from the West Nile province in the north-west region have fled from attacks by guerrillas and elements in the Army. They live in three settlements at Biringi, Tole and Pope, and it is hoped they will be self-supporting by the end of this year. The indigenous population in the area totals 150,000.

One project, submitted to Icara II, involving the develop-

ment of sheep and poultry rearing, subsistence crops and training in the use of draught animals will benefit 35,000 families, a third of them refugees and will cost \$600,000. This should result in assimilation into the local population, increased revenue, and improved crops of maize, peanuts and cassava. Joint ownership of draught animals would mean higher productivity and much-needed supplies of manure and meat.

This project would be reinforced by a \$3.5m three-year programme to improve about 220 miles of road from the project area to the towns for the sale of farm produce. About 1,600 miles of roads in the region are badly neglected and need to be rebuilt.

The programme includes the provision of consultants, administrative support, reconstruction of buildings for staff housing, training and research facilities, equipment, and funds for help and training of farmers' associations.

The Government will take over the project after three years and will be asked to meet recurrent costs, a cause of continuing anxiety for UNHCR in many countries. The economic balance in Zaire is still precarious and even a firm guarantee might not be met. In the next nine months, about 10,000 Ugandans returned to West Nile provinces from Zaire, either on their own, or under a UNHCR programme which follows up its concern for them by providing much needed projects on roads, water supply, agriculture and the reconstruction of hospitals and primary schools. The likely hood of implementing these basic needs depends largely on how much money will be available from the international community.

Tomorrow: Durable solutions

Caricom is facing worst crisis

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain

Leaders of the 13-member Caribbean Community (Caricom) in the Bahamas on Wednesday for the first time since last October's military intervention in Grenada, which some of them helped to engineer.

The four-day summit will deal with a long list of perennial problems including trade, economic restructuring, border disputes, new members and the law of the sea. But the main, unwritten question facing the annual summit is the future of the integration movement in the Commonwealth Caribbean and of Caricom itself.

The Community is facing another of its periodic crises, this time possibly the worst in its 11-year history. The legacy of Grenada is partly to blame. The eastern Caribbean islands, which all backed the Grenada intervention, along with Jamaica and Barbados, continue to reap political rewards in the form of United States support and popular endorsement.

In two members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States - the Caricom subgroup which invited President Reagan to intervene in Grenada - incumbent governments have won new terms of office with increased majorities this year. Mr Vere Bird in Antigua and Dr Kennedy Simmonds in St Vincent, also a member, is expected to follow suit on July 25.

But in Caricom's richest state, Trinidad and Tobago, which opposed last year's military action and was kept out of the decision-making, there is still deep disappointment with the integration movement. Mr George Chambers, the Prime Minister, waited until the last minute to confirm that he would be going to the Bahamas at all and said that the meeting would determine whether or not Caribbean integration will endure. Guyana's President Forbes Burnham, also remains angry over the intervention. He is just back from a trip to Bulgaria and China after being refused L.M.F. aid (he flew in a chartered Aeroflot jet costing \$450,000 - about £328,000).

Heated private argument may be sparked off over these differences or such issues as the request of Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Surinam for closer association with the English-speaking community.

The other main issue is trade, which is in sharp decline between Caricom members, largely because of protectionist measures taken by individual governments. Virtually all Caricom members are in varying degrees of economic crisis, with Guyana and Jamaica the worst hit.

The following are Caricom members: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.

EEC dairy quota lowers milk output by 3 per cent

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Milk production in the EEC is at last falling, thanks to the controversial agreement to impose quotas on dairy farmers introduced at the beginning of April.

A first Community-wide survey made in West Germany shows that only in Ireland, which won a separate agreement sparing it from the worst rigours of the quota system, has production not fallen since the agreement.

The Community is therefore on target to produce up to 3 per cent less this year than last year, though this will still be some 15 million tonnes more than can be consumed or sold.

The figures show an average increase of 1 per cent in the first three months of the year, when production is generally lower than in summer months. From then on the trend has been downwards, with British dairy farmers achieving the biggest average cuts so far.

The cullback appears to have been achieved by reducing the amount of composite feed for cattle rather than by reducing the dairy herd. Feed sales have fallen by as much as 30 per cent in Britain and by an average of about 10 per cent throughout the Community.

Since most of the composite feed is imported from the United States, this cullback will help to improve trade figures, though it is likely to increase tensions with the American farming lobby.

The figure also shows that a good deal of liquid skimmed milk is now being used for feeding calves, while butter production is falling.

The latest Commission estimates suggest that overall the beef mountain will grow only marginally as a result of the new quotas.

EEC MILK DELIVERIES
Percentage change compared with 1983

	Jan-March	April	May
West Germany	+2.7	+1.5	+1.4
France	+1.7	-2.7	-2.3
Netherlands	-1.5	-1.5	-2.2
Ireland	-2.4	-3.4	-3.4
Belgium	-2.7	+5.2	-2.4
Denmark	+1.8	-2.8	-1.2

Bearing gifts: Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, presented with bread and salt in Nahariya on the northern border. The Labour opposition has a nine-point lead three weeks before the general election.

From Michael Binyan, Bonn

Count Otto Lambsdorff, who resigned last week as Minister of Economics, is to be sent for trial on charges of suspicion of corruption, the Bonn District Court announced yesterday.

His predecessor and a manager of the Flick group of companies will also go on trial.

The announcement, anticipated when he tendered his resignation while insisting on his innocence, did not set a date for the opening of the trial. It said all three men were charged in connexion with payments made

Gang clears out bank's gem boxes

Rome (AP) - Thieves timed their weekend raid on a branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro to coincide with the start of the summer holidays.

The deposit boxes were full of jewellery stored away carefully by bank clients before heading for the beaches.

Of the 375 deposit boxes in the bank, 352 were cleared out. At an estimated 100m lire (£43,000) worth in each box, it worked out an overall for the raiders of about £15m.

Pigeons on pill

Venice (AP) - After complaints from tourists, Venice is trying to control its pigeon population by feeding them food containing contraceptive chemicals. A warning has also been issued against eating the birds in case of undesirable side effects.

Rights stamp

Copenhagen (AP) - Amnesty International has asked 180 countries to consider issuing postage stamps with a human rights theme in 1986, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Nobel-prizewinning organization.

Bombay deluge

Bombay (Reuters) - The heaviest 24-hour downpour for 100 years hit the city of Bombay, crippling port and business activities in India's main commercial centre. More than 21in of monsoon rain fell in that time.

Mine walkout

Johannesburg - About 1,000 black miners went on strike at two Anglo-American Corporation collieries at Goedehoop and Kriel in protest at the unilateral implementation of a 14 per cent pay rise. The union wanted 25 per cent.

Drifter saved

Nantucket, Massachusetts (AP) - A retired Associated Press reporter, Robert Shaffer and his dog, Sam, survived on rice and fresh-caught fish while adrift at sea for nearly six weeks in a homemade 39ft sailing boat. The mast broke.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Vietnam: Thich Huyen Quang

By Caroline Moorehead

Thich Huyen Quang, a Buddhist monk belonging to the Unified Buddhist Church, is being detained in a remote village in Central Vietnam, one of several thousand people arrested and held without charge since the end of the war. He is forbidden to leave, as his presence in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) has been judged "too dangerous for the security and well-being of the people."

The An Quang pagoda, to which he belonged, opposed the Vietnamese Government's attempts to unite all Buddhist sects under the leadership of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, and was very active in protesting against religious persecution and other human rights violations after the Communist takeover in 1975.

For this, Mr Quang and a number of other monks were arrested and briefly detained in October 1981, and the An Quang pagoda was closed. They were deemed to have obstructed the work of the Department for the Campaign for the Unification of Vietnamese Buddhists.

They were again arrested in February, 1982 and since then have been held in internal exile. Last month, 12 more Buddhist monks and nuns, former members of An Quang, were arrested in a police raid and are now being held incommunicado.

Thich Huyen Quang: Held without charge

Count Lambsdorff for trial on corruption charge

From Michael Binyan, Bonn

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a former manager of the Flick group, one of the two others to be accused. Similar charges have been brought against Herr Hans Friderichs, who resigned as minister in 1977.

Two other figures accused in the affair last November, Herr Horst Riemer, a former Economics Minister in north Rhine-Westphalia, and Herr Manfred Nemitz, a former Flick manager, will not have to stand trial.

● **DECISION REGRETTED:** Count Lambsdorff's lawyers said in a statement he had already testified to the committee that he was elsewhere on

the four occasions on which Flick money was said to have been paid to him (Reuters reports).

They regretted the court's decision not to make the prosecutor's files available to them, saying that if this had been done Count Lambsdorff would have had the opportunity to refute every point made against him.

They cited police testimony that Herr von Brauchitsch was in his office on one occasion when he was alleged to have been giving money to Count Lambsdorff in a Düsseldorf hotel.

T/3/3

Dylan on rock, religion and Reagan

On a typically soggy March day in Manhattan, Bob Dylan, wearing black jeans, biker boots and a white sport coat over a white T-shirt, sat slouched on a stool at the far end of a small downtown studio. The crowd of cameramen, lighting technicians, make-up people and producers had withdrawn, leaving Dylan to stum and hum on his own. As long pails raked the strings of his Martin guitar, he began humming softly into the harmonica racked around his neck, and soon a familiar melody filled the air. Could it be? I moved closer to cock an ear as Dylan cranked up the chorus. Yes, no doubt about it - Bob Dylan was running down the first-ever folksy arrangement of Karma Chameleon.

Soon, however, he was surrounded by technical people again. The audio crew punched up the tape of Jockerman, a song off Dylan's latest album, *Infinities*, and as the video cameras rolled, the star obediently lip-synched along. Dylan had been doing take after take of the number all morning and most of the afternoon without complaint. Jockerman would be the second video for *Infinities*, and he knew it had to be good. The first, for the lovely ballad Sweetheart Like You, had been a flat and lifeless embarrassment.

The man has been many things over the years: the voice of youth in the Sixties, the voice of aging youth in the Seventies and, now, in the Eighties - what?

Certainly, he remains a completely unpredictable character, as I discovered. Smoking steadily ("Nothing can affect my voice, it's so bad") and downing cup after cup of coffee with cream, he proved both guarded and gracious, sweet and sometimes acerbic.

There was much to talk about. The man who has transformed the folk world with his raw, exciting acoustic debut LP in 1962, and who later alienated many when he appeared, backed by an electric rock band, was still, in 1984, as capable as ever of stirring controversy.

Thirteen years ago, to the surprise of virtually everyone, he turned up in Jerusalem at the Wailing Wall, wearing a yarmulke and reportedly searching for his "Jewish identity." Subsequently, he studied at the Vineyard Christian Fellowship, a Bible school in California, and shocked many fans by releasing three albums of fundamentalist, gospel-swathed rock. Next, he became associated with an ultra-Orthodox Jewish sect and last year returned to Jerusalem to celebrate his son Jesse's bar mitzvah.

Then came *Infinities*. Although it continued the Biblical bent of Dylan's three previous albums (with an added overlay of cranky political conservatism), *Infinities* was one of his best-produced ever - thanks to Dire Straits guitarist Mark Knopfler at the recording console. With precious little promotional push from Dylan himself, the LP has already sold nearly three-quarters of a million copies.

So here he is once more - but who is he? A divorced father of five (one is his ex-wife Sara's daughter, whom he adopted), Dylan divides his time

among California, where he owns a sprawling, eccentric heap of a house; Minnesota, where he maintains a farm; and the Caribbean, where he island-hops on a quarter-million-dollar boat. While in New York - a city to which he soon hopes to return - he caught a gig by his former keyboardist Al Kooper and hung out with old pals Keith Richards and Ronnie Wood of the Rolling Stones.

Despite his spiritual preoccupations, he insists that he's no prude ("I think I had a beer recently") and that his religious odyssey has been misrepresented in the press. Although he contends he doesn't own any of his song-publishing rights prior to 1974's *Blood on the Tracks* ("That's Keith's favourite"), he is probably quite well-off - "Some years are better than others" - and is known to be extraordinarily generous to good friends in need.

He apparently does not envision any future retirement from music. When I asked if he thought he'd recorded his masterpiece yet, he said: "I hope I never do." His love life - he's been linked in the past with singer Clydie King, among others - remains a closed book.

As we spoke, a drunken youth approached our table for an autograph, which Dylan provided. A few minutes later, a toothless old woman wearing hot pants appeared at our side, accompanied by a black wino. "You're Bob Dylan," she croaked. "And you're Barbra Streisand, right?" said Dylan, not unpleasantly. "I only wondered," said the crone, "because there's a guy out front selling your autograph." "Yeah," said Dylan. "Well, how much is he asking?"



MUSIC NOW AND THEN

'All my stuff is protest material of some kind'

Do your old songs still mean the same to you as when you wrote them?

Sittin' here, it's hard to imagine it, but yes. Once you look into that stuff, it's like it was just written yesterday. When I'm singing the stuff, sometimes I say: "Wow! Where'd these lyrics come from?" It's amazing.

So you still look back on some of it as protest material?

I think all my stuff is protest material in some kind of way. I always felt my position and my place came after that first wave, or maybe second wave, of rock and roll. And I felt I would never have done the things I did if I just had to listen to popular radio.

At one point, didn't you dissociate yourself from the protest form?

Well, you see, I never called it protest. Protest is anything that goes against the ordinary and the established. And who's the founder of protest? Martin Luther.

In the Sixties, there was feeling that this society really was changing. Looking back, do you feel it changed that much?

I think it did. A lot of times people forget. These modern days that we know now, where you can get on an airplane and fly anywhere you want nonstop, direct, and be there - that's recent. That's since what, 1940? Not even that - after the war, it was. And telephones? When I was growin' up, I remember we

had a phone in the house, but you had to dial it; and I also remember there was a party line of maybe six other people. And no matter when you got on the phone, there might be somebody else on it. And I never grew up with television. When television first came in, it came on at four in the afternoon, and it was off the air by seven at night. So you had more time to think. It can never go back to the way it was, but it was all changing in the Fifties and Sixties.

My kids, they know television, they know about that stuff. Even airplanes I never rode on an airplane until 1964. Up till that time, if you wanted to go across the country, you took a train or a Greyhound bus, or you hitchhiked. I don't know. I think of myself as that old, or having seen that much.

Do you notice that you've influenced a lot of singers over the years?

It phrasing. I think I've phrased everything in a way that it's never been phrased before. I hear stuff on the radio, and I know that if you go back far enough, you'll find somebody listened to Bob Dylan some-

where, because of the phrasing. Even the contents of the tunes. Up until I started doing that stuff, nobody was talkin' about that sort of thing. You're always going to have your pop-radio stuff, but the only people who are going to succeed, really, are the people who are sayin' something that is given to them to say. You can only carry "Tutti Frutti" so far.

Were you aware of punk rock when it happened - the Sex Pistols, the Clash?

I didn't listen to it all the time, but it seemed like a logical step, and it still does. I think it's been hurt in a lot of ways by the fashion industry.

You've seen the Clash. I understand?

I met them way back in 1977, 1978. In England, I think they're great. In fact, I think they're greater now than they were.

Have you met Michael Jackson yet?

No, I don't think so. I met Martha and the Vandellas.

Do your kids tell you about new groups?

"Check out boy George?"

Well, they used to, a few years ago. I like everything. Are your kids musical?

Yes, they all play. Would you encourage them to go into the music business?

I would never push 'em or encourage 'em to. I never went into it as a business. I went into it as a matter of survival. So I wouldn't tell anybody to go into it as a business. It's a pretty cutthroat business, from what I've seen.

What do you tell your kids about things like sex and drugs?

Well, they don't really ask me too much about that stuff. I think they probably learn enough just by hangin' around me, you know?

You had a drug period at one time, didn't you?

I never got hooked on any drug - not like you'd say. "Eric Clapton: his drug period."

Ever take LSD?

I don't say anything to encourage anybody, but who knows? Who knows what people stick in their drinks, or what kind of cigarettes you're smokin'?

When people like Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin started dropping away, did you look upon that as waste?

Jimi I thought, was a big waste. I saw Jimi... Oh, man, that was sad when I saw him. He was in the back seat of a limousine on Bleeker Street. I couldn't even tell then whether he was dead or alive.

RELIGION

'If I thought the world needed another religion I'd start one'

People have put various labels on you over the past several years: born-again Christian, Orthodox Jew. Are any of these labels accurate?

Not really. People call you this or they call you that. But I can't respond to that, because then it seems like I'm defensive, what does it matter, really?

But weren't three of your albums inspired by some sort of born-again experience?

I would never call it that. I've never said I'm born again. That's just a media term. I don't think I've ever been an agnostic. I always thought there's a superior power, that this is not the real world and that there's a world to come. That no soul has died, every soul is alive, either in holiness or in flames. And there's probably a lot of middle ground.

What is your spiritual stance, then?

Well, I don't think this is it, you know - this life ain't nothin'.

There's no way you're gonna convince me this is all there is to it. I never, ever believed that. I believe in the Book of Revelation. The leaders of this

world are eventually going to play God, if they're not already playing God, and eventually a man will come that everybody will think is God. He'll do things, and they'll say: "Well, only God can do those things. It must be him."

You're a literal believer of the Bible?

I am.

Are the Old and New Testaments equally valid?

To me.

Do you belong to any church or synagogue?

Not really. The Church of the Poison Mind [laughs].

Do you actually believe the end is at hand?

I don't think it's at hand. I think we'll have at least 200 years. And the new kingdom that comes in, people can't even imagine what it's gonna be like. There's a lot of people walkin' around who think the new kingdom's coming next year and that they're right in there among the top guard. And they're wrong. I think when it comes in, there are people who'll be prepared for it, but if the new kingdom happened tomorrow and you were sitting there and I was sitting here, you wouldn't even remember me.

Can you converse and find agreement with Orthodox Jews?

Yes.

And with Christians?

Yes, with anybody.

Sounds like a new synthesis. Well, no. If I thought the world needed a new religion, I would start one. But there are a lot of other religions, too. There's Indian religions, Eastern religions, Buddhism. They're happening too.

When you meet up with Orthodox people, can you sit down with them and say: "Well, you should really check out Christianity?"

Well, if somebody asks me, I'll tell 'em. But I'm not going to just offer my opinion. I'm more about playing music, you know.

POLITICS

'Politics is an instrument of the Devil, and it fails'

Do you follow the political scene?

I think politics is an instrument of the Devil. I think politics is what kills, it doesn't bring anything alive. Politics is corrupt, anybody knows that.

So you don't care who's president? It doesn't make any difference?

I don't think so. How long is Reagan going to be president? I've seen like four or five of 'em myself, you know. And I've seen two of 'em die in office.

How can you deal with Reagan and get so serious about that, when the man isn't even gonna be there when you get your thing together?

So you don't think there's any difference between, say, a Kennedy and a Nixon? It doesn't matter at all?

I don't know. It's very popular nowadays to think of yourself as a "liberal humanist". It means less than nothing. Who was a better president? Well, you got me. I don't know what people's errors are; nobody's perfect, for sure. But I thought Kennedy - both Kennedys - I just liked them. And I liked Martin Luther King. I thought those were people who were blessed and touched, you know? The fact that they all went out with bullets doesn't change nothin'. Because the good they do gets planted. And those seeds grow longer than that.

Do you still hope for peace? There is not going to be any peace.

You don't think it's worth working for?

No, it's just gonna be a false peace. You can reload your rifle, and that moment you're reloading it, that's peace. It may last for a few years.

Kurt Loder

Bob Dylan plays at St James's Park, Newcastle tonight and Wembley Stadium on Saturday.

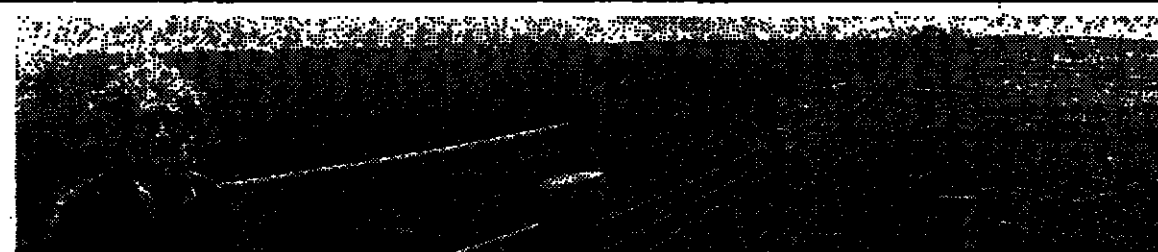
Snipe and crofters on the Euro fence

North Uist, Outer Hebrides. Over in Skye, 30 miles across the Minch, the trees are tall, green and blossoming. Here, on this beautiful but windswept island, there is only one line of leafless shrubs, in a Lochmaddy garden, and one experimental patch of small conifers on a heathery hillside.

But the moors and meadows are not so featureless as they were a few years ago. They are now crisscrossed by thousands of miles of new wire fences, barbed along the top. Corncrakes (a vanishing species, of which this is a last outpost)

constantly get caught in them; and birdwatchers (who come to see the corncrakes) are regularly caught in them too.

These fences symbolize a recent dispute going on in the Outer Hebrides. They are EEC fences, paid for mainly out of grants made to the crofters, under the Integrated Development Programme, or IDP, which is offering £20m to the crofters for their farms and fisheries. People have been asking whether these stout grey fences are really any use. They stop a few cattle or sheep from straying, but when you see them on



Charlie Pickup, a man of the islands, now coping with controversial EEC fences

the empty moorland, or on the machair - the rich sandy meadows of the coasts - you wonder what they are keeping in or out.

The issue of EEC funding for draining raises the same doubts. Conflict has flared between agriculturalists and nature-lovers, fanned by recent articles in the *West Highland Free Press*, the island's paper.

Subsidized drainage is offered by the IDP as an "improvement" for the wetter machair lands. But these meadows are an exceptional bit of the British Isles. They hold unique communities of flowers, mosses and sedges, and an abundance of breeding waders. At this time of the year, the sky above them is filled with drumming snipe, complaining lawing, singing dunlin; on the

marshy pools, rarities such as the red-necked phalarope come to summer. Would drainage, apart from the clearing of the ancient ditches and conduits, make any real difference to this land's potential?

Some crofters, or their political spokesmen, have been very angry that the Nature Conservancy always has to be consulted before schemes can go ahead. In their anger, they

have been swinging out at all sorts of targets, such as the grey lag geese, a protected species which are accused of wrecking murder on the meadow grass and corn, but really make a negligible dent in the crofters' income.

The row seems to have left both sides rather more realistic and conciliatory; and people like Charlie Pickup, the island's conservation officer for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, are working hard to ease the tension. Pickup has been interesting the crofters' children in nature, with sponsored birdwatching and guided walks, and is working with volunteers to block gaps in the dunes, through which sand can blow over the fields to the detriment of farmers and birdwatchers alike.

The islands are still a birdwatcher's paradise - not only with the

waders on the machair, but with the golden eagles in the mountains, the elusive red-throated divers on the jagged rocks, and the innumerable seabirds along the shore.

One individual seabird gives me special hope. It is a Steller's eider, one of the rarest birds on the British list, which took up residence near a rock off the South Uist coast 12 years ago. It is still there. I saw it on its rock a day or two ago, preening, lifting up its ruddy breast for me to observe, like a marmoset.

It should be breeding up in the Arctic Circle. One amateur birdwatcher said to me: "That bird just needs its head examined. I'd sooner see a sparrow." But I like to think it just knows that there it has found a safe niche.

Derwent May

It's no way to start the day

Up and down the country more and more people have been starting the day with a rather unpleasant experience. Their newagents have been unable to supply a copy of *The Times* on request. This is because demands have begun to outstrip the supply. In this situation, the only safe way of obtaining your copy is to order one. Then you can start the day in style.

Dear Newagent, please deliver/save me a copy of *The Times*

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THE TIMES

puts it in focus

(20p)

moreover... Miles Kingston

small for it. Or Brazil nuts - hitting a nut with a hammer and then looking for the bits can't be fattening, can it?

Other high-quality convenience foods include all small game birds which contain more bones than meat (as a rough guide, anything beginning with p or q, such as quail, ptarmigan, pigeon or plover). All white fish which present a bone problem and which require hours of dissecting. All shellfish such as prawns or shrimps which, by the time you've got off the head, tail, outer casing and funny little bits inside, leave hardly anything to eat. Bigger shellfish like crabs and lobsters, which provide hours of fun with claws that yield nothing.

Vegetables like globe artichoke. Fruits like loquat or pomegranate - all that skin and seeds, and not much else. All these convenience foods have several things in common: they're a lot of fun, they're luxury exciting items and they provide precious little to eat. That's why the Moreover Damned-Difficult-Diet is the first one to make you thin while you're enjoying it. Here's a sample breakfast to show you in detail how it works. Yogurt and strawberries, followed by sardines on toast.

Make sure you have one of those small yogurt pots which take ages to get the top off. Wipe the kitchen table after you've fought your way in. Into the remaining yogurt put four strawberries, from which you have carefully removed the pips. Now, take one of those anonymous small sardine tins whose lid rolls back one centimetre and then refuses to budge. Throw away tin in fury. Eat anything that remains. NB: Wholemeal toast is very important, because the slice tends to remain jammed inside the toaster.

The principle of unwrapping difficulty is very important, by the way. The Moreover Damned-Difficult-Diet allows you to eat as much salt and pepper as you like, as long as you stick to those little airline packs of salt and pepper which have the names in four different languages and not much else, or the tiny cylindrical rolls which you tear the top off, taking most of the salt and pepper with it. And don't forget that this diet allows you to eat as many pork pies as you like, as long as you stick to pork pies wrapped in cellophane where it's impossible to find the outside edge to pull and open.

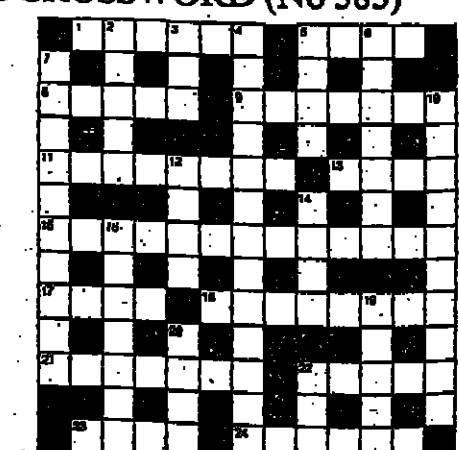
So send off now for your Moreover Damned-Difficult-Diet chart. The diet that puts the fun back into eating food - and takes the food out of it! You know it makes sense.

TOMORROW

In Part 2, Dylan on women and children. Writer C. V. Wedgwood talks about the history of her own life.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 383)

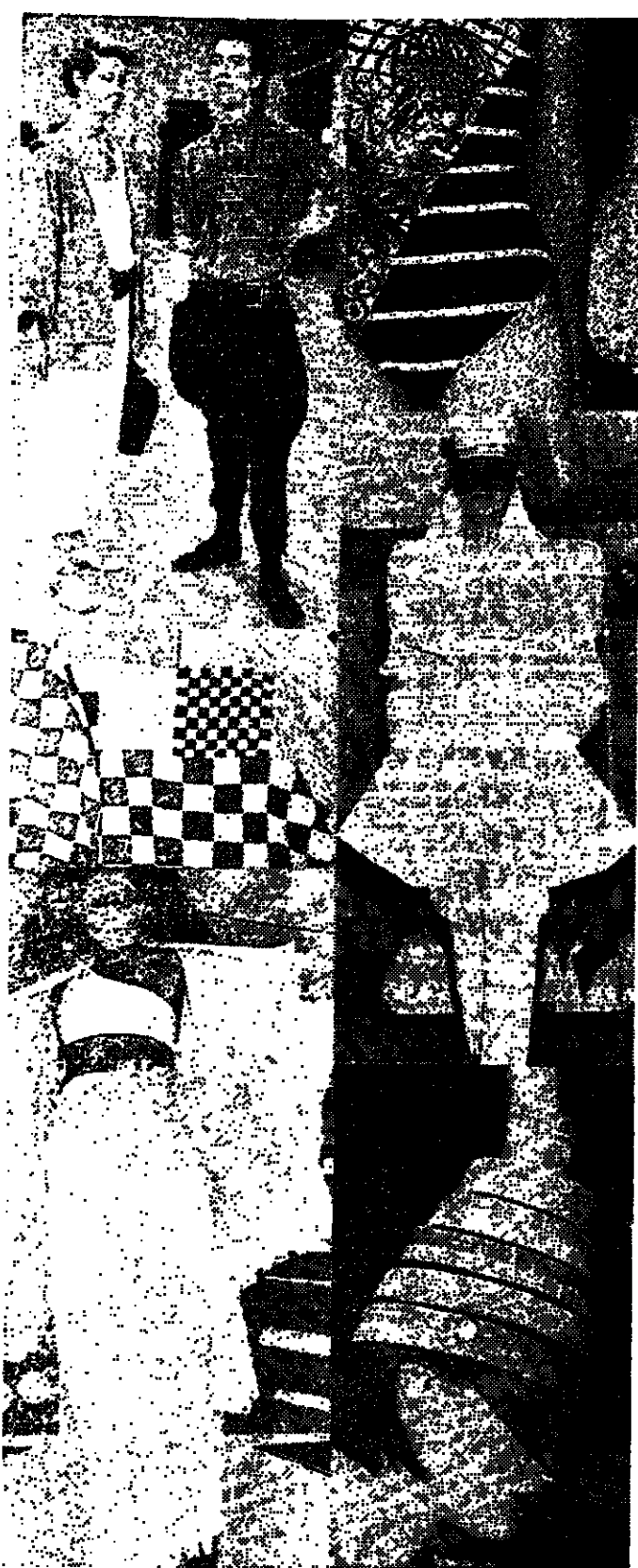
- ACROSS
- 1 Folded hood
 - 2 Carriage (6)
 - 3 Correct mark (4)
 - 4 Alpine call (3)
 - 5 Propriety (7)
 - 6 And so forth (8)
 - 7 Court (4)
 - 8 Peter Rabbit author (7)
 - 9 Large pond (4)
 - 10 Single male state (8)
 - 11 French manor (7)
 - 12 Cob (3)
 - 13 Wood dresser (4)
 - 14 Occupancy (6)
- DOWN
- 1 Echo sounder (5)
 - 2 Pulse (3)
 - 3 Insufficient publicity (13)
 - 4 Diplomacy (4)
 - 5 Deprave (7)
 - 6 Exaggerated (10)
 - 7 Enigmist two-



- 11 Allied Italian landing beach (5)
- 12 Bible word (4)
- 13 Horse hockey (4)
- 14 Crumby (7)
- 15 Allied Italian landing beach (5)
- 16 Pekingese (4)
- 17 Dance evening (13)
- SOLUTION TO No 382
- ACROSS: 1 Pipit 4 Kremlin 8 Manic 9 Inverse 10 Describe 11 Beau 13 Opportunist 17 Aura 18 Euphoria 21 Despair 22 Amity 23 Million
- DOWN: 1 Pomade 2 Pasts 3 Tack room 4 Khirbet Qumran 5 Envy 6 Larges 7 Nervus 12 Inchboat 14 Parasol 15 Random 16 Maygar 19 Rich 20 Taxi

[illegible]

FASHION by Suzy Menkes



SHAPES Top: St Martin's jodhpur style. Stripe and flower swimsuit print. Liverpool. Sally-Anne Johnson op-art graphics. Sophie Sarin's sculptured drill, RCA. Sharp shapes in Lycra, St Martin's. London College hat.

Fashion's current buzz word is "outrageous". It describes the shock of the new, the blurring of the sexes, the fun of the unexpected and the raw vitality and energy of street style. Boy George is outrageous, and so are the most of the other visual statements made in the new music movement, with which young fashion is so closely linked.

The best of the college shows last week had elements of the outrageous. Wild prints and mixes of pattern, sculptured body shapes, an emphasis on frankly man-made fabrics, a gentle renaissance of the ethnic and an explosion of interesting menswear were the strong statements. And just as the London streets teem with fashion ideas that are never on sale, the students often give out more intriguing messages in their own clothes, than in their degree collections.

The men were the peacocks, wearing softly-wrapped and unstructured clothes, sparkling with paste jewelry, decorated with print. Their girlfriends were in simpler oversize cotton separates or sweats, or in sharp man-tailoring offset with paisley and chintz. This was a theme picked up by two memorable collections from Caroline Stubbs at Kingston (who put her men in rose-printed shirt dresses) and Eric Bremner at the Royal College of Art, who mixed sweet florals with sober pinstripes.

The colleges divide into categories, either by design (some are the more technical Degree courses) or by an accident of emphasis. Glasgow came to London specifically to show their printed textiles; Liverpool also have an inclination towards textiles with some strongly graphic mixes of print from Sally-Anne Johnson and Karlene Renwick and a tactile carpet bag fabric from Carol Lewis. Kingston have a penchant for showing projects which produces some excellent sportswear.

The one overwhelming and pervasive influence is the French designer Jean-Paul Gaultier, who is more attuned to English Street style than to Paris, but who is able to plug into that international underground current and use it for a commercial collection. I saw a dozen Gaultier-inspired collections, one straight copy of Armani at St Martin's and another of Gianfranco Ferré at the RCA.

The Royal College of Art is in a class of its own - a post-graduate course which is supposed to refine our finest fashion talent. At a gala showing in front of Princess Margaret (whose daughter, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones was busily making notes at the morning show) the 15 final year designers showed their collections. I found them, with some notable exceptions, too similar, too sombre, and very un-English in style. Students often complain (with some justification) that they are not wooded or found work in their own country, and there were very few major British manufacturers at the show. But the RCA showed a lot of clothes that were tuned into Italian high fashion - an oversize silhouette from an exaggerated shoulder line, mostly in linen, and with complications of cut and detail.

By contrast, the sense of colour was terrific, with Margaret Shiel's towelling separates in tomato red with purple and lime green and Marcus Baron's



OUTRAGEOUS



PRINT and ETHNIC Mixed print men's-dresses Caroline Stubbs, Kingston. Chintz and stripe Eric Bremner, RCA. Top: Wallace Murdoch, Glasgow. Beverly Baron, RCA. Printed coat Ann Thompson, Kingston. Rosealeen McKnight, Glasgow print. Right: Kingston-student style. Cactus print Della McKain, RCA. Liverpool print. London College ethnic-Gerre Heron codpiece, St Martin's.

luscious menswear collection of window pane wools and silky knits.

At the RCA, Sophie Sarin's body sculptures in quilted cotton drill were beautifully shaped and her futuristic collection expressed the concept of the fashion college as a laboratory of ideas. Clare Woodhouse can also cut to the body, using sweatshirt and towelling fabrics in faded flower colours for wearable sportswear. Otherwise, the menswear stood out with Douglas Scott's sharply coloured madras checks.

St Martin's gave a strong show, very varied (and also patchy). Menswear, or an-

drogous collections like Gerre Heron's stick-patterned knits, were the most interesting, although there were also some strong print and pattern stories and some imaginative uses of fabric. Sean Chiles showed a new direction in fabric finishes with his menswear collection using rubber coats and waxed cotton jackets with cotton gabardine workwear. Amanda Froshang used black nylon with mustard yellow prints and knits. Lesley Harle joined the ethnic revival with her patchwork of textured prints.

A rare example of tailoring in a modern way with well-controlled proportions was in Jane

Pollard's collection of wool separates. John Galliano wound up the St Martin's show in (almost) justifiably grandiose style with his androgynous and romantic vision of the Napoleonic era: flowing shirts, mixed print waistcoats and great coats that rolled up like the map of Europe into different sections.

Daphne Brooker, the Principal of Kingston, told me that the upsurge of interest in menswear in the college has been overwhelming - so much so that some of the men's collections had to be shown on female models. Tuxes with abstract print shirts and significantly short ties made an interesting group by Kathryn Conway. Overtrousers, cut-out at the front like a trompe d'oeil codpiece was the theme of David Hawker's strong men's collection (and among other fashion students). Jean-Paul Gaultier's influence appeared in many of the print mixes, especially Nikki Charlton's paisleys and Catriona Fraser's patterned dresses.

Liverpool had a vibrant sense of colour and pattern which sang out against the plain white walls of the V and A's Boilerhouse. Pauline Fletcher made bold traffic sign knits. Jay Jenkins cut clean baseball-inspired menswear. Rupert Townsend produced mad hats (a great relief from the Gaultier-inspired fez elsewhere) and Andrew Hamilton Tweedale used effectively industrial paper as well as woven linens.

The London College of Fashion is a technical college and its theatre studies course produced some well-executed work, as did two projects for the Viella centenary illustrating garment styles ancient and modern and for The House of Hardy fishing suppliers, which twirled in some good menswear. Otherwise, there were Gaultier looks, Montana looks, an interesting print by Adele Martin and two menswear collections from Jennifer Hines and Fola Solokun.

In this season of print, Glasgow showed its first printed textile exhibition in London, with stand-out collections from Wallace Murdoch (figures in movement in primary colours), and abstract geometry from Frances Gratton.

Croydon's designs fell into two main groups: young sportswear ranges using man-made fabrics and more ethnic looks in natural, textured, materials. They, like many colleges, were squeezed by the other showings. I missed several colleges and their embryonic fashion stars; others are still to come.

Additional reporting: Christine Paine



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MEN Kingston glitter; pattern and print from Kathryn Conway. Top right: Spencer Raiton textiles Glasgow. John Galliano St Martin's Napoleonic. St Martin's, London College mixed prints. Right: David Hawker Kingston.

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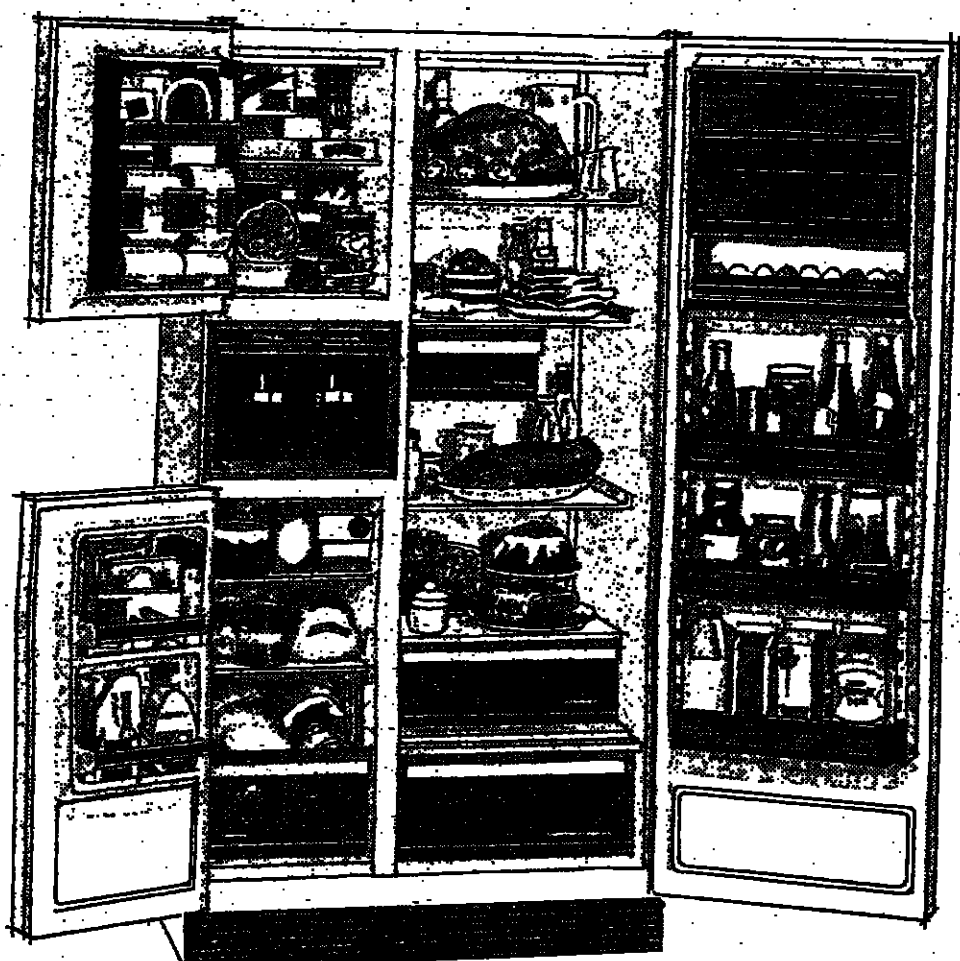
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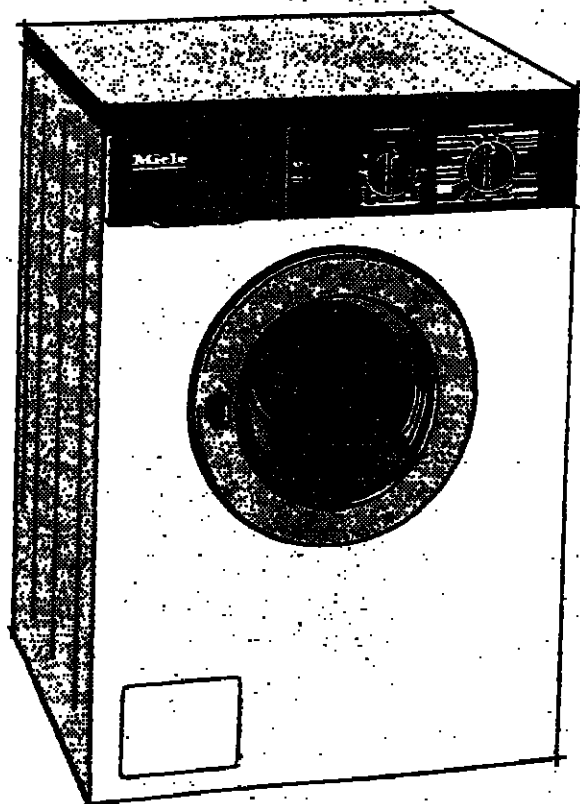
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"Ice'n Water" Fridge/Freezer Model SD1-25F Frost-free fridge and two freezer compartments. Ice and hot water dispenser. Requires Plumbing. Fresh meat locker. Fresh fruit bin. High-humidity salad and vegetable drawer. White, Almond, Autumn Gold, Avocado or Copperstone finish. Total capacity 24.7 cu.ft. 172cm high, 91cm wide, 78cm deep.
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MIELE examples. Made in West Germany.

Illustrated:
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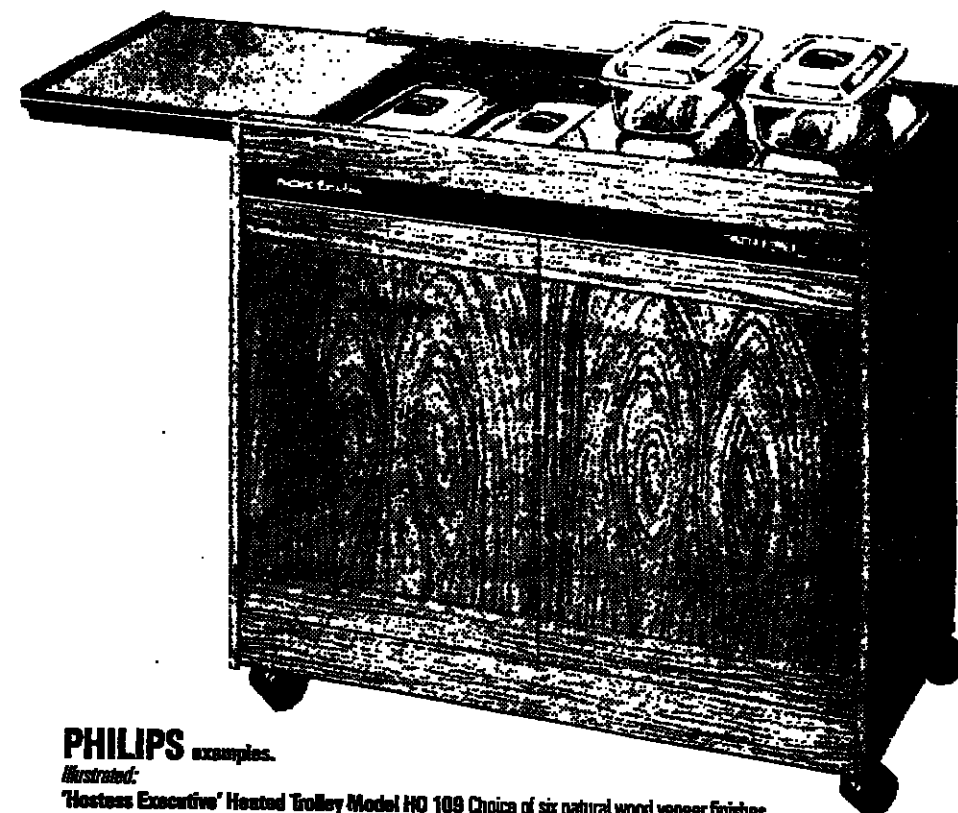
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Illustrated:
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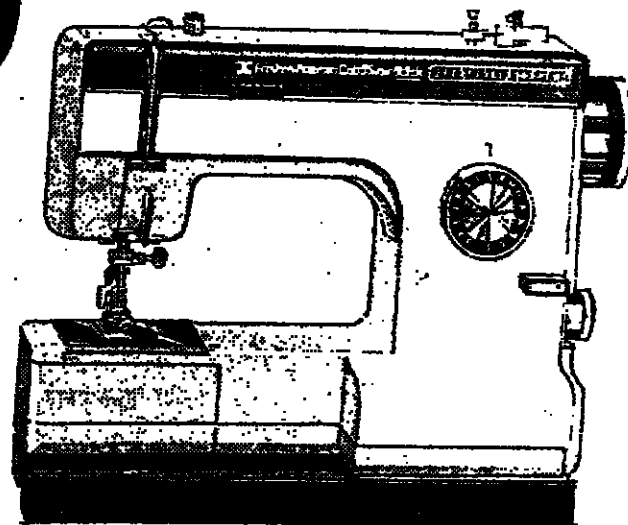
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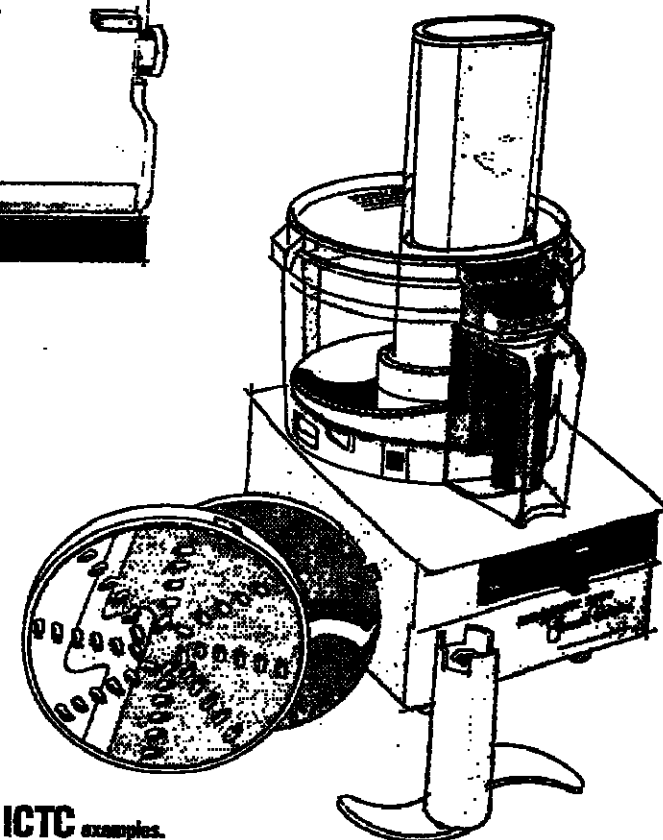
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THE TIMES DIARY

Kent - and all points east

Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, has not been deterred in the slightest by the outcry over his "partners in peace" speech to the British Communist Party last autumn. He has now written an article for a communist journal endorsing President Chernenko's "peace-orientated norms" and criticizing "the very negative voting record of our government". The publication, the Prague-based *World Marxist Review*, proclaims itself the "journal of communist and workers' parties throughout the world" while the Hoover Institution calls it "the latter-day successor to the *Communist*... the only formal organization joining the world communist movement under Soviet guidance". For the latest edition its Russian editor commissioned five articles from "party leaders, statesmen and civic personalities", of whom Kent is one. The others are the Bulgarian foreign minister, the Czech socialist party chairman and senior officials of the Danish and US communist parties. Enough, I should think, to give Britain's Catholic leaders terminal apoplexy.

● *Gone With The Wind* has failed to qualify for the Los Angeles Olympics. The 1939 Selznick classic has been dropped from the list of approved films for the athletes' villages because, says Olympic committee vice-president Anita DeFranz, it depicts "the negative aspects of the black experience".

Deeper freeze

Still on race, the storm continues over my disclosure of the English National Opera's alleged racism in failing to cast black singer Willard White in *Rigoletto*. The ENO swiftly froze its £1m ENO grant and now, following the receipt of "unsatisfactory" assurances from the ENO chairman, Lord Goodman, is to continue the freeze indefinitely. It says it wants positive discrimination in training and employment, a casting policy that would preclude a repetition of this episode, and an apology to White for the "hurt and injury" he has suffered. The ENO denies "racism", but with the GLC providing a tenth of its grant income, seems to have no choice but to comply.

Superslip

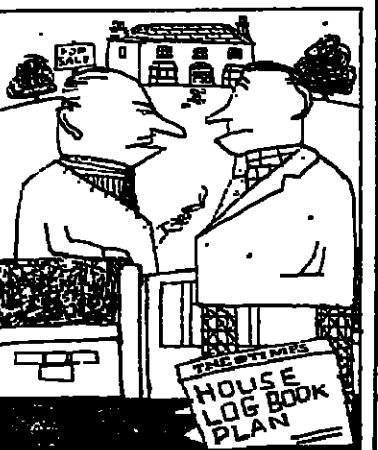
A less well-connected author might have got away with it, but not Lady Sophia Murphy. She unwisely showed a pre-publication copy of her new book on the Duchess of Devonshire's famous ball of 1897 to her uncle, Lord Stockton. Supremacy, as sharp as ever despite his 90 years, got no further than the foreword by Lady Sophia's mother, the present Duchess, before seizing on a mistake in the political posts attributed to the eighth Duke in the 1890s. Now Sidgwick & Jackson are hurriedly inserting errata slips into 6,000 copies of the book.

● Amid the boastful list of graduates' career achievements in the latest issue of the *St Andrews Alumni Chronicle*: "JONES, Susan Margaret Harwood, M. Theol. 1978, has worked as a cake finisher in a factory bakery in Newcastle since 1979 (inserting cream into chocolate eclairs on a production line.)"

Wheel deal

Nicaraguan ambassador Francisco d'Escoto attended a civic lunch at Red Ted Knight's town hall recently to celebrate Lambeth's twinning with a Nicaraguan town with the unlikely name of Bluefields. Asked by Knight and cronies what his Marxist-controlled country needs most urgently, d'Escoto replied, binoculars for the revolutionary army, and bikes because the transport system has broken down. Ever obliging, the council is arranging to set up a trust fund.

BARRY FANTONI



"Honest, gov, it's hardly been used. I got it from this little old lady"

Deep-seated

TV camera crews are increasingly perplexed by the behaviour of Patrick Jenkin, Environment Secretary, when interviewed at his department's studios in Marsham Street. Twice recently he has entered the room, been seized by a fit of hostility towards the chair provided for him, and shouted: "I'm not sitting in that chair". On the third occasion, flunkies imported an expensive, brand-new model which cameramen were confident would find favour. Not so. Jenkin took one look and it too had to be replaced, prompting onlookers to ask whether he will find a chair he likes before Mrs Thatcher ousts him from his present hot seat for good.

PHS

Obey Whitehall, break the law

by Alfred Morris

Last week's mauling by the House of Lords of the Bill paving the way for abolition of the GLC and the six metropolitan councils hides a scandal which, in both legal and human terms, is much more immediately worrying to responsible opinion in town and country halls.

More and more local authorities are being forced by the Government to choose not only which of their discretionary powers to use, but even which of their legal duties to fulfil. The effect is to inflict hardship on the most needful of their ratepayers.

In particular, severely disabled people are put at risk by the increasing difficulties local councils now face in trying to meet their legal duties under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act. When rate-capping starts, their dilemma will become even more cruel. "Must we break one law to stay within another law?" is how one council leader referred to the agonizing choice facing him as he contemplated the devastating effects of rate-capping on Avon's social services.

Last year, according to the Government, its council overspent £7.6m on social services. If the Government had been able to enforce its will in 1983-84, all of the council's discretionary services

would have ceased to exist. Yet that would have cost only £1.3m.

Most of Avon's cuts - totalling £6.3m - would have had to be in the services it has a legal duty to provide, such as adaptations to the homes of physically disabled people, day care for the mentally handicapped, the provision of home helps and other vitally necessary services.

"We could not have met the Government's demands by marginal economies in the services we must by law provide", said Avon's leader. "They would have meant wholesale cuts, and breaking the law through not providing services for people we are legally obliged to care for."

Irrespective of their political control, 28 of London's 33 borough councils are, in the Government's view, already overspending on social services. Many face the certainty of rate-capping and, as a result, government-imposed cuts in services that will unquestionably put them foul of the law in terms of their mandatory duties to the disabled and other vulnerable groups.

Lewis has produced facts and figures to show what would already have happened to its social services if rate-capping had been in force

during the last financial year. To meet the Government's view of what the council should have spent on social services, a cut of £7.57m would have had to be imposed. This would have meant closing all four day centres for elderly people, half of its 40 luncheon clubs, two holiday homes and a training centre for disabled people. At the same time, home-help service hours would have been cut by half and all the borough's day nurseries would have been closed.

That would have involved the council in law-breaking on a massive scale. Indeed, in relation to identified need in the borough, Lewis was already underspending on social services in 1983-84. As the leader of the council said: "Among others, our services for mentally ill and mentally handicapped people go nowhere near matching local needs. Unless our social services are cut to ribbons, there is no hope of meeting the kind of cuts the Government demands."

One official study after another makes it plain that, now, even before rate-capping has been introduced, local councils are unable to fulfil their statutory duties. Take home-

helps. While the number of people over 75 rapidly increases, the home-help service has rapidly declined in terms of cases served and total hours of service. Yet it is the over-75s who need the home-help service most.

While Norman Fowler at the DHSS mouths the slogans of community care, Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, punishes every local attempt to make it a humane reality. And while forcing local authorities to break the law as it affects the people most at risk, they profess shock and horror at any suggestion of involvement in law-breaking by striking trade unionists, "leaking" civil servants or anyone else.

The alternative is to drive vulnerable and isolated people out of the care of their local authorities into hospitals and other institutions at far greater cost to public funds.

It is as self-defeating as it is morally culpable and could yet, as their candid friends in both Lords and Commons should tell them, land ministers themselves in court.

The author is Labour and Cooperative MP for Manchester Wythenshawe, and was Minister for the Disabled from 1974-79.

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Richard Dowden, one of the few journalists to meet both leaders of Angola's civil war, looks at the changing problems facing the Unita guerrillas



The summons to interview Jonas Savimbi came just before 3 am. "The President", as he is known to his followers, was receiving visitors in his sparsely furnished bunker beneath a reed and thatch hut at Jamba, a base of his Unita rebel movement in the south-east Angolan bush.

The contrast with his enemy, President Eduardo Dos Santos in Luanda, could not be greater. Dos Santos lives in modest but air-conditioned comfort in a former fashionable holiday village south of the capital. To interview him one drives past several security checks, dug-in tanks and anti-aircraft batteries and a double perimeter fence manned by Angolan and Cuban troops.

Savimbi, always in battledress, is ebullient, fluent and persuasive; a ruthless robber baron of the bush who has brought thousands of his fellow Ovimbundu south to create an alternative Angola in the wilderness the Portuguese used to call the end of the world. The camp is awash with his pictures and slogans proclaiming his leadership. It is difficult to imagine Unita without him.

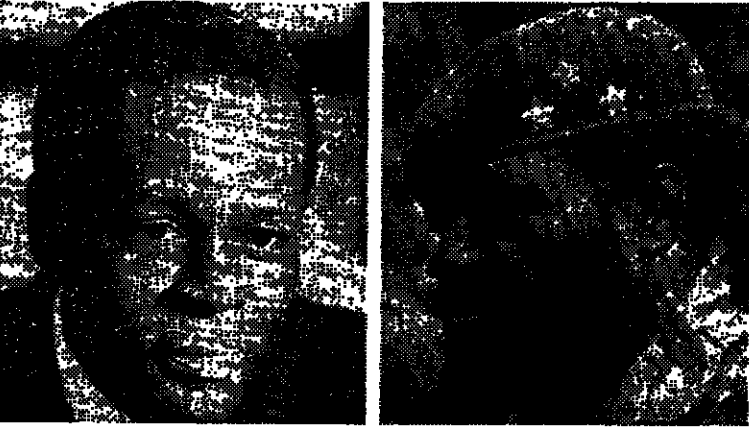
Dos Santos is reserved, earnest, bad with crowds, a technocrat responsible to a political bureau and overshadowed as a personal leader by his predecessor, Agostinho Neto. He dresses in dark suit and tie, a man of the city.

Savimbi regards the western press as an essential part of his struggle and flies in journalists to his camp to explain his cause and boost his credibility. Unita's propaganda must be among the best in the world, and the MPLA government's in Luanda among the worst. It rarely issues entry permits to western journalists and even more rarely arranges interviews with Dos Santos.

Savimbi, labelled by the MPLA as a bandit and South African puppet, wants to drive the Cubans out of Angola and form a government of national unity with Dos Santos.

He is riding on the policies of the United States and South Africa, who insist on the expulsion of the Cubans, estimated by western sources to number between 19,000 and 25,000, as a condition for the independence of neighbouring Namibia. The US State Department maintains close contact with Unita at a senior level.

Savimbi says: "If the Cubans are sent out of Angola, Namibia will be free. But as long as the MPLA fears Unita the Cubans will not leave. Therefore the independence of



Contrasting styles in leadership: Dos Santos the discreet (left) and the flamboyant Savimbi. Top, Unita troops parade beneath portraits of "The President" at their Jamba base

Can Savimbi survive a Pretoria deal with Swapo?

Namibia depends on a direct dialogue between Unita and the MPLA.

Dialogue is not an option the MPLA wants to take up. Having negotiated the disengagement of South African forces from areas of southern Angola occupied since 1981, the MPLA hopes to be able to redeploy more of its troops to fight Unita and defeat it militarily. Ironically, the decrease in tension between South Africa and Angola could lead to an intensification of the civil war inside Angola.

But victory in this war may be beyond the grasp of either side. The country is two and a half times the size of France with a population of less than eight million. Bigger and better equipped armies could spend years battling it out in the bush or just searching for each other.

Savimbi's troops hold territory in the south-east and coordinate their operation in that area with the South Africans. In the central highlands, Ovimbundu territory, Unita operates as a classic bush guerrilla force. Elsewhere it sends out brigades of up to 2,000 men to seize towns or other strategic points, hold them briefly, and take hostages. Savimbi says his men play on the failures of the government and try to win hearts

and minds. When the Angolan army counter-attacks, they fade into the bush. Despite its MIG21s and helicopter gunships, the government has had little success in driving the rebels back.

The MPLA holds the important towns and, more important, the oilfields in Cabinda - an Angolan enclave within Zaire - which provide 90 per cent of the country's revenue. "Cabinda is a problem," says Savimbi. "But it will not be impossible. We may be talking about this soon."

Unita's most dramatic tactic has been the kidnapping of foreign workers. It gives both the captors and the families in Zaire, from attack and has forced Britain and Czechoslovakia to send senior diplomats to treat with Savimbi on his own ground. It has also seriously questioned the future of Czechoslovak working in Angola and the future of the diamond mining operation in the north-east.

Savimbi makes no secret of his South African connection. "When they understood that our guerrillas had a strategic value they started to help us," he says. "We cooperate in everything except guns. The South Africans don't give us guns. We have our own resources inside

Angola to sell and when we cannot pay the South Africans lend us the money."

"resources" - ivory, diamonds and timber - brought him only £1m last year, but he says his "capability" amounts to between \$20m and \$25m a year. He will not discuss the sources of this finance further or where his guns come from.

Asked if he thought South Africa supported him to maintain the civil war in Angola rather than put him in power in Luanda, Savimbi says: "The South Africans want a government in Luanda which is stable and friendly to them." If he was to achieve power, he says, he does not think he would be beholden to Pretoria, but he would not tolerate anti-apartheid guerrillas operating from Angola.

Savimbi does not rely on persuasion and kidnapping alone to further his cause. On April 18 a car bomb exploded in the provincial capital of Huambo. The official Angolan news agency said 24 people were killed, among them 14 Cubans. Savimbi says the true figures were more than 200 Cubans and 15 Angolans. "You western countries cannot distinguish between a just and an unjust bomb," he said. "That was a just bomb - it was aimed at the Cubans."

When it comes to the differences between the MPLA and Unita's policies, Savimbi becomes vague. Not without reason. The officially Marxist MPLA employs De Beers, the South African mining giant, to mine its diamonds, Gulf Elf and other western oil companies extract the oil. Most of Luanda's trade is with Western Europe while internally the government has virtually told the peasants to grow what they can, get it to market and sell it as best they can.

Savimbi gives the impression that he fights simply because he thinks he, and not Dos Santos, should rule Angola. If propaganda, persistence and strong allies were sufficient he would indeed be ruler. But the future may be decided far away from both Jamba and Luanda.

It is still not clear whether South Africa will withdraw from Namibia, but if it does, will it continue to support Savimbi? If not, has Savimbi amassed sufficient support and arms to win or even keep going? If the MPLA are forced to disengage with their Cuban allies can they hold or defeat Unita?

Until these questions are answered the civil war will spread and worsen.

Henry Stanhope

Roger Scruton

Teacher, educate thyself

Complaints against the teaching profession are frequently unjust, blaming the teacher for the unteachable child. The majority of children will be increasingly unteachable, however, until the day television is outlawed. Only then will children again need hobbies, books, and conversation - the three indispensable stimuli to learning. Meanwhile, our only hope is that television will be entirely taken over by left-wing propaganda, thereby becoming so boring that the intelligent child will cease to take an interest in it.

The educational benefit of this outcome will depend on the supply of good teachers. And that will depend on how teachers are taught. If there is a single major cause of educational decline apart from television, it lies here - in the deficient education of the teacher. Some blame the teacher training colleges, many of which were founded or expanded in the late 1950s in response to the population explosion. But this too would be unjust. Teachers acquire their education also at polytechnics and universities. Why then do so many of them seem incapable of grasping the first educational ideas?

The answer lies, I believe, in the tendency to teach "education" as an academic subject, rather than as a skill, a practice displayed in the B.Ed degree and in the graduate certificate of education. Only in one thing are the teacher training colleges to blame, which is in their frequently repeated complaint that university graduates were less qualified to teach in schools than their own alumni. This complaint reflected the knowledge that only those who could not get a place at university would go to a training college, and the burning envy which such knowledge inevitably nurtures.

Coming as it did when envy, or egalitarianism, as it is more politely known, was a real political power, the complaint was immediately effective. It was decreed that the colleges could award degrees in "education", and also that no university graduate should be allowed to teach in a state school without having first spent a year at some accredited institution, studying for the "graduate certificate".

The latter decision had two important consequences. First, it placed an obstacle before the good graduate. The more he loved his subject, the more impatient was he likely to be with the pseudo-academic nonsense that he was now required to ingest if he was to become a teacher. And the more he loved his subject, the better his degree, and hence the better his chances for a job outside teaching.

Consequently, the single most important qualification that a teacher could have - love of a subject, and the resulting ability to make it interesting to others - ceased to be a qualification for teaching.

Phillip Whitehead

Give this doubter the benefit

It used to be said that any stigma was good enough to beat a dogma. But a worse pounding awaits those who seem to query the totality of received truth. So it has been for Professor David Jenkins, Bishop-elect of Durham. In the past few weeks he has seen himself described as a bishop who does not believe in God, as denying the incarnation, as wishing to tear up the 39 Articles.

Tomorrow the Archbishop of York will tell a press conference of his response to a petition calling on Jenkins to "affirm the creeds as the Church has consistently interpreted them". Not since the controversial Bishop of Durham, Hensley Henson, earlier this century, has an episcopal appointee been put through the wringer in this fashion.

When I asked the bishop-elect on the television programme *Credo* about the reliability of the stories of the virgin birth, the miracles and the resurrection I was surprised by his provocative Welsh glibness than by his views. His defence of the decisions by the ancient Christians about Jesus's divinity, in the light of how men and women thought then and how we see them now, was as lively and forceful as anything in the areas where he acknowledged the possibility of doubt.

Doubt, not disbelief. He doubted that God had "arranged" a virgin birth, or that Jesus walked on water - "after all there are stories about Tibetan holy men being able to do some quite remarkable things, so I have an open mind".

When these remarks became sayings of the week the storm broke around him. He found himself the plaything of leader writers and the prey of critics determined to stop him being mired unless he recanted.

The *Church of England Newspaper* announced that he was "not a Christian believer in the New Testament sense", and that his consecration this Friday would be "an affront to God, an offence to every right-thinking Christian, and a stumbling block to every would-be Christian".

David Jenkins has borne this with fortitude. There are clergy in his own diocese who say he will never darken their doors. The well-known theologian Mr John Rymann, MP, has added the measured concern of a man who once described Chancelor Schmidt as a patronizing Hun. Charity, it seems, is in short supply. What surprises me more is that so few of the leaders of the Church of England have spoken out in defence of Jenkins, either because they agree with him or because they welcome the stimulus and vivacity which he can bring to the debates of a broad church. At the highest levels the

The second important consequence was the provision of a period of diseducation in which, under the fraudulent guise of academic study, potential teachers could be indoctrinated in the new approach to the classroom. They were to study ludicrously fragmented subjects, such as the psychology of education, the sociology of education, the philosophy of education - all of which can be used to convey the political attitudes judged appropriate to the new kind of schoolteacher. In particular, all proved useful in promoting the prevailing egalitarian superstitions - the hatred of grades and examinations; the idea that "social class" is both an evil in itself, and perpetuated by traditional modes of education; the idea that education should be "relevant" to the social context of those upon whom it is inflicted.

All those shibboleths were given a new authority and banded out to teachers as a necessary part of their initiation into the art of teaching, further undoing for many of them the only certainties that really matter: the certainty that the subject which they really know is for that reason worth teaching, and the certainty that there is a real distinction between those who are good at it, and those who are not.

Once established, the practice of diseducating teachers could not be easily overturned. Institutions such as the University of London Institute of Education began to grow, providing lucrative prebends to academics who had been unable to make their mark in any central area of their disciplines, and generating a body of self-styled experts whose influence in the world of education increased proportionately as the influence of genuine and dedicated teachers declined. Schools and colleges were soon intimidated by this factitious expertise. And ministers began to appoint "educationists" to committees of inquiry, in order to answer the charge that those who "really know" about education have not been consulted in this or that matter of policy.

The truth is that those who really know about education are to be found in classrooms labouring against the odds to inculcate that passionate concern for irrelevant information which is the true sign of an educated mind. Increasingly, such people are being driven from the state schools into the "private sector", where they may yet find refuge from the persecutory ambitions of those who resent their influence.

But not for long. The force that drove them from the place which was rightfully theirs will also destroy those "centres of privilege" where they have taken refuge. And they will be given the seal of approval from expert "educationists" whose "hidden curriculum" has aimed at just such an outcome.

The author is editor of the *Salisbury Review*.

controversy seems to provoke a frigid shudder.

Yet we know from the bishops polled by *Credo* that half of those who were interviewed agree with him in his view of the Gospel accounts of the miracles. The Bishops of Derby and Salisbury have defended his right to his place from the rest there has been a public silence, however great their private distaste for a heresy hunt.

I accept that confrontation with the reflections of one school of biblical scholarship is distressing for some of the faithful. Those who minister to them are nervous of affront. Some of the letters in the church press over this past month may have caused Jenkins to remember what Paul regarded as "pedlar of dangerous and foolish heresy" murmured: "O sancta simplicitas!"

Some of those who have attacked the bishop elect are gunning for the whole system of episcopal appointment by what they see as an over-intellectual leadership unable to find anchorage on the shores of simple faith. Others sincerely believe that doubt about any elements of the gospel story is a denial of the kind of faith which they passionately cherish. For them the scholars' parallel debate about historicity is little more than a foolish quibble. No one should doubt the sincerity of such views. But there is another outlook, which should be put to their advocates: that of those at the church door looking in.

In his original interview Jenkins affirmed his total faith that Jesus was God made man. But he held out a hand to the sceptic. He believed that those who could not accept the divinity of Jesus, but regarded the carpenter of Nazareth as a divinely inspired agent who brought them closer to God, should be considered as within the Christian community. (A majority of the bishops interviewed last week agreed with this view.) This may be what the *Church of England Newspaper* sees as "a stumbling block to every would-be Christian", but faith cometh down many roads.

The Bishop-elect of Durham may have done his church a service in opening a dialogue with those who want to know, against the dark lights of the twentieth century, just what is gospel truth. That wider debate may embrace more than the current division over the creeds. It is for good man and a believer, in helping others through unbelief, that we should wish David Jenkins well at his consecration on Friday.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

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WHO BENEFITS?

Lord Scarman has called the 1980 social security reform (an exercise curiously forgotten in the recent excitement over Mr Fowler's review, despite its four years in preparation) a "logical development of the great principle that social security is not a charity but a right." The logic certainly seems to be accepted by the administrative rationalizers, left and right on the political spectrum, who want to simplify the system of state income maintenance. Yet Lord Scarman's "principle" is still only dubiously articulated in the regulations governing handouts to claimants. More important, his logic is misleading both as a guide to the historical development of social security in Britain and in understanding the attitudes of the British public (who include officials making payments and many of the claimants) towards those who fall below the lines of income minima.

Like it or not - poverty professionals do not - the public express reservations about social benefits paid universally; tests of means and need are widely regarded as necessary in disbursing public money to the poor; in the eyes of many such payments are tainted as charity or dole. Those who would substitute for the present (complex) system some more clean-cut and well-ordered scheme would do well to remember that there is a moral element to the alleviation of poverty and that the "stigma" of receiving public doles may yet be an uncomfortable but indigenously British social make-up and that the occasionally atavistic attitude

taken by taxpayers in work towards certain classes of benefit receivers is rooted not in some conspiracy of popular newspapers but in a commendable faith in an ethic of labour and masculine responsibility.

At first sight the voluminous account of the operations of poverty relief since the 1980 reform produced for the Department of Health and Social Security by the Policy Studies Institute is solid fuel for rationalizers spurred by Lord Scarman's logic. It paints a dismal picture of benefits unclaimed, gross regional variations in amounts paid to people in similar circumstances, all hidden behind a thick screen of ignorance on the part of officials as well as claimants about the regulatory detail.

Yet the study says more. It gives important evidence that for several major classes of beneficiaries, the level of Supplementary Benefit is probably about right - and most certainly indicates that there can be no action on benefits received by families with an unemployed head until the position of low income families where the head works is ameliorated.

In addition, the study shows how - unavoidably - any system that however crudely attempts to match benefits to family circumstances will be shot through with detailed, and moral, judgments about need and capacity. The alternative is a system of income support in bands so broad that there would be no place for unforeseen illness or household budget error. Such an alternative is either hopelessly costly or capable of pushing some families into outright destitution.

The PSI study is best read in conjunction with an admirably clear paper published at the weekend by a former DHSS under-secretary, Mr Geoffrey Beltram, under the auspices of the London School of Economics. It will not please those who wish the entire system of Supplementary Benefit could be swept away in large-scale reform; but it offers much to those - the bureaucrats and serving politicians - who will have to live with the system until the great day of computerization dawns (1990?) or until some radical temper convinces ministers their present narrow, departmental focus is inadequate.

The two studies show convincingly that the 1980 reform, intended to replace discretionary payments with claimants' rights backed by regulation has only half-succeeded. But, four years on, it is by no means clear that the direction of local DHSS offices should be further reduced; it now appears there is considerable human value, given the nature of poverty and poor people, in case work, in adjusting benefits to particular family conditions (an approach which costs civil service jobs). No one is suggesting a return to the days when a National Assistance local officer could on his own initiative authorize the payments of half a crown a week to evening cups of Horlicks for the poor old people in his ken. Rather, these studies - which Mr Newton's review team would do well to absorb - remind us that the language of entitlements and rights needs careful interpretation in its application to the relief of poverty.

EXIT TRUDEAU: ENTER TURNER

The new era of Canadian political life is now officially under way. Mr John Turner achieved his long-standing ambition at the weekend, when he was sworn in as the nation's seventeenth prime minister. Within the next nine months a general election must be called, and only with victory at the polls will Mr Turner be in a position fully to consolidate his aspirations.

Mr Pierre Trudeau's act will be a difficult one to follow. Canada has lost a brilliant intellect and the most experienced of Western statesmen. But Canada is ready for the change, since recently irritation with Mr Trudeau has been considerable and was largely responsible for bringing his Liberal party to a disastrously low point in the opinion polls behind its main opponent, the Progressive Conservative Party.

Liberals like to see themselves as the party of government. The view is justified: the party has been in power for most of the century. Had Liberals thought that Mr Trudeau could reverse the party's position in the opinion polls and win the next general election, they would have stuck with him. Whatever the regret within the party at the passing of the great man, Liberals are joyful at the revival in their fortunes that has coincided exactly with the period since Mr Trudeau announced on February 29 his intention to step down. The Liberals are now running neck and neck with the Conservatives in the opinion

polls and Mr Turner finds himself under great pressure from many leading members of his party and government to call an election almost immediately.

In the two weeks since he won the leadership, he has already started to put his stamp on the Liberals and the government. True to his promise to reduce the size of government, and to increase ministerial responsibility, his cabinet has eight fewer members than Mr Trudeau's 37. The number of Cabinet committees has been cut from thirteen to ten.

Despite this activity, many Canadians may feel that Mr Turner's changes of personnel are not radical enough, and do not distance him, as he clearly wishes to be distanced, from his predecessor. This team will seem to some to be a caretaker cabinet.

Mr Turner has done well to secure the services of Mr Jean Chrétien, his closest rival in last month's leadership contest, who is made Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs. In all, 23 members of Mr Trudeau's team have posts under Turner, however, and this has already led Conservatives to observe that the public is being offered "the same old bunch."

Mr Turner has made one other decision that is vitally important: having no seat in the House of Commons he has announced that he will offer himself as a candidate in British Columbia. Liberals not only like to think of themselves as the party of government, they simul-

taneously see themselves as the national party of Canada. In recent years this has clearly not been true. The west has detested Mr Trudeau. When the announcement of his resignation came, businessmen in Calgary danced jigs. The Liberals won all but one of the 75 seats from Quebec: at the last general election and have no parliamentary seats in the three most westerly provinces - British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Mr Turner has determined to make the Liberals a truly national party and has vigorously raised his banner in the west.

At this early stage it is difficult to discern fundamental policy differences between the new prime minister and the old. Mr Turner has made the sluggish economy his top priority. He is likely to be less innovative with social policies and less interested in the language issue than was Mr Trudeau. His policies will be conservative with a small "c".

The most important differences between the two, however, are likely to be in style rather than in policies. Mr Trudeau was prickly. United States Administrations and a generation of Canadian businessmen found him unpredictable. Mr Turner is setting out to be constructive and businesslike, to provide continuity and predictability. There is good reason to believe that, after being governed for the better part of sixteen years by a brilliant prime minister, Canadians will welcome what Mr Turner has to offer.

PIRACY OR WARFARE?

On August 10, 1973, Israeli fighters intercepted an Iraqi Airways passenger plane on a flight from Beirut to Baghdad, forced it to land in Israel, and released it two hours later after questioning the passengers, all of whom were allowed to leave with it. It later transpired that Dr George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, had intended to board the flight but had changed his mind at the last minute because he did not feel well. Dr Habash's organization had been responsible for some earlier hijacking incidents and Mr Moshe Dayan, then Israel's defence minister, said that it had also perpetrated a massacre of Trans World Airlines passengers in Athens the previous week. Israel apparently hoped to capture Dr Habash and put him on trial.

The general reaction of world opinion at that time was that Israel had weakened its case against terrorism and air piracy by itself resorting to such methods. Israel was censured by the UN Security Council (with the United States, unusually, voting in the censure) and by the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization. However, no one was hurt and the affair soon blew over, effaced by other, far more tragic,

episodes in the same unending conflict.

So many outrages have been committed since by different parties, in that and other conflicts, that Israel's seizure last Friday of a passenger ferry plying between Larnaca and Beirut hardly raised an eyebrow, although the boat was detained for the best part of twenty-four hours and then had to leave without nine of its passengers, five of whom were kept in custody until yesterday, while the remaining four were still detained.

Technically, it seems this was not an act of piracy, since piracy is defined as an act committed "for private ends" by a "private" ship or aircraft. But that is very much a lawyer's point. A piratical act is hardly better for being committed by the armed forces of a state, outside that state's jurisdiction.

Was it an act of war? That is the Israeli contention. Officials place it in the context of Israel's "unending war against the PLO" (Palestine Liberation Organization). But the *Al-Burj* is not the property of the PLO, nor has Israel claimed that it was carrying troops or matériel to further the PLO's war effort. As in 1973, it appears that Israel was acting on a tip, which may again have proved inaccurate,

that an individual leader of a Palestinian politico-military group was on board: in this instance probably the "Popular Front-General Command" led by Mr Ahmad Jibril, over which Israel is anxious to acquire some leverage since it is holding at least one Israeli prisoner-of-war.

Israel's action probably betrays some frustration at having let Syria get away with last week's prisoner exchange without ensuring that the prisoner or prisoners held by Mr Jibril's group were included. Syria, which harbours and sponsors Mr Jibril's group, must be held responsible in international law for its actions and indeed for allowing it to hold Israeli prisoners (whether on Syrian or Lebanese territory) at all.

Syria deserves censure on that score, and should be under international pressure to see that Mr Jibril comes clean. But Israel does not strengthen her case by resorting to acts of force against civilian shipping - in this instance almost the only remaining lifeline between the luckless inhabitants of West Beirut and the outside world. A passenger ferry should be able to ply its lawful business on the high seas without being subject to arbitrary arrest by a naval power that has no legal jurisdiction over it.

On trial for acts against terrorists

From Mr S. D. Hall-Jones

Sir, The troublesome issue of the prosecution of members of the security forces for offences alleged to have been committed whilst on duty in Northern Ireland is not made less troublesome by Mr Michael O'Connell's assertion (June 26) in relation to the policy of the Director of Public Prosecutions in Northern Ireland to prosecute members of the security forces before "Diplock" courts that "no such policy can possibly exist".

I had the privilege of serving as Lieutenant-Colonel Wakerley's (later, June 12) staff captain in Northern Ireland and can assure Mr O'Connell that not only was there such a "policy" but that it was strenuously enforced.

Furthermore, despite repeated representations by the GOC Northern Ireland to the two Attorneys General holding office during the years the "policy" was enforced, whether or not to "deschedule" the offence was, and I have no doubt continues to be, a political decision.

However all of this misses the true point, which Colonel Wakerley sought to make, which is the utterly deplorable situation of subjecting a member of the security forces to trial (sometimes many months after the event) in connection with his use of force in performing his military duties.

What the DPP, and vicariously the Attorney General, failed to appreciate was the difference between the actions of a soldier on patrol taking time off to rob a grocery store and a soldier on patrol genuinely (though mistakenly) believing that a person had a gun and shooting him.

That, in the latter case the "unfortunate soldier" might face prosecution for this alleged "offence" is, in my view, without doubt the most damaging factor to the morale of the troops in the province. I wonder just how many members of the security forces have lost their lives because they were inhibited in their use of force by the threat of prosecution if they "got it wrong".

It should be stressed that no one is advocating immunity from prosecution for members of the security forces in all cases, and certainly no such immunity has been conferred in any other counter-terrorist theatre in which British armed forces have been engaged.

What was, and still is, being advocated is that soldiers, heavily armed and highly-trained for war, should not have their reactions to "the agony of the moment" subjected to the same court process as the premeditated actions of cold-blooded killers seeking to enforce their views by the use of the gun.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. HALL-JONES,
Erick Cottage,
Eichhampton,
Near Devizes,
Wiltshire.
June 26.

Growing appetites

From Mrs Deirdre Henderson

Sir, I refer to an article in today's *Times* (June 27). "Little interest in buying food for nutrition".

My son is one of the 82 per cent of children aged between 11 and 15 who does not have school lunches. (He has a good, "traditional" meal at home, at night).

When he started at his secondary school last September, I used to give him 60p for a school lunch. I soon learned not to be so foolish: 48p on a hot dog and chips (he couldn't afford baked beans), 12p on the tuck shop or ice cream van.

He now takes sandwiches, home-made bread (no chemical additives), cake and flapjacks or other home-made biscuits and an apple and a drink, and that is cheaper than his 60p daily, which should have covered a two-course meal and a drink.

My nine-year-old daughter doesn't have a cafeteria system at her school. The meals aren't much better. She takes sandwiches, too.

Yours faithfully,
DEIRDRE HENDERSON,
16 Ashton Cross,
East Wellow,
Romsey,
Hampshire.
June 27.

Man of letters

From Mr Henry G. Button

Sir, The Supplement on Aston University (June 25) revealed vice-chancellor with no fewer than 40 post-nominal letters. Is this a record for a vice-chancellor?

Yours faithfully,
HENRY G. BUTTON,
7 Amhurst Court,
Grange Road,
Cambridge.
June 27.

Hospitals in North-west

From Professor Miles Irving

Sir, The North Western Regional Health Authority is one of the largest in the United Kingdom, serving a population not much smaller than that of Scotland. It has a long history of deprivation in the health services and the majority of its hospitals are old and decrepit.

In the whole of this large region not one new district general hospital has been completed since the war, although admittedly the new Preston Hospital requires only one further phase. I do not know of any other region in England or Wales with such an appalling record and the situation is in marked contrast to that in London and Scotland.

Over the last 15 years determined efforts have been made by our regional health authority and the University of Manchester to expand and improve medical services in the region and surrounding towns. One major part of this activity was the

A helping hand with population control

From Mr Frank Vogl

Sir, David Blake's article on June 25, suggesting that the population problem is more imaginary than real, is comforting and no doubt will assure those who are complacent about the welfare of future generations. But the growth of population is a central development issue, not a fake one as Mr Blake indicates in his final paragraph.

There are opportunities to assist developing nations slow population growth rates in humane ways most sensitive to cultural traditions and private rights. Failure to assist will ensure that hundreds of millions of people will be condemned to survive in conditions of wretched poverty for generations to come.

There is a certain, not fictional, explosion in global population ahead of us, resulting directly from current trends. By the middle of the next century, assuming some decline in current fertility rates, the population of the poorer nations of the world will be more than double the present 3.6bn level. Such large populations will produce increasing pressures on arable land and natural resources, on urban conditions, indeed on political stability.

The World Development Report, 1984, which the World Bank will publish shortly, outlines the problems in precise detail and offers clear courses for action to guard against the enormous threat to economic and social progress that rapid population growth poses.

Mr Blake strives to separate the population issue from the broad issue of economic and social development, but it cannot be separated: it is central to this broad issue. He offers no action plan to secure development. He urges, in effect, a sense of complacency and so, unwittingly, fails to recognize the implications of current fertility rates and the realities of current rapid population growth.

He joins those who, in effect, are undisturbed by the prospect of shackling much of the globe's future population to conditions of intolerable penury. May we urge him and others to be less influenced by assertions that have no solid factual foundation.

Sincerely,
FRANK VOGL,
The World Bank,
Washington,
DC, 20433.
June 28.

Conflict of creeds

From Mr Thomas E. Woodsend

Sir, The Reverend Professor Mascall (June 25) suggests that the issue is whether the occurrence of Jesus of Nazareth in history has brought about a change in the objective condition of the universe or only in the subjective outlook of Christians.

There is a third choice and it is perhaps only by using it that we can prevent a bevy of hares from leaping out of the bag.

Scientists working in certain fields are finding it more and more difficult, as some philosophers did to separate the observer from the observed. The two make sense only when combined into the same picture. It is a type of holism of which one catches a glimpse in process theology.

This sort of approach is helpful when dealing with the Resurrection. Jesus, it seems, appeared only to certain people and those were people who would welcome him. If he had appeared to Caiaphas or Pilate, or indeed to Caesar, the course of history might have been very different. Or would they perhaps have failed to see him?

Let us not assume that some one's appearance has to be either to every one or to no one, or that it can be substantiated only by a cine camera. Traditional belief is rather inclined to imply that.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS E. WOODSEND,
17 Belmont Road,
Kilmacolm,
Renfrewshire.
June 25.

Healthy respect

From Mrs John W. McClenahan

Sir, Your recent articles on healthy respect remind me that when my eldest son was getting married two years ago his fiancée's mother insisted that old-fashioned rice be thrown instead of confetti after the ceremony.

"Oh, all right," said the ecology-minded bride, "but it must be brown rice."

She got her wish.

Yours,
S. B. MCLENAHAN,
17 Spicer Street,
St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Hoisting away

From Commander J. B. R. L. Langdon, RN

Sir, Mr Cox's speculation in today's *Times* (June 27) about the part the French may have played in the origin of the expression "Two, Six, Heave!" will, I fear, incur an unreasonable level of derision among the seagoing fraternity. The French may have contributed indirectly, but not at all in the way Mr Cox envisaged.

In the centuries when the Royal Navy protected the realm with muzzle-loading cannon, the gun's crew comprised eight men who were numbered down each side of the gun, each man with a particular function.

Numbers one and five, being the outboard pair, were naturally swab-

GLC dilemma for the Government

From Miss Thamar MacIver

Sir, The Lords appear to have had two main objections to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill: that the cancellation of the GLC elections would take place before Parliament had decided to abolish the GLC and that to substitute for the present council a body of borough representatives was deliberately to change the political complexion of the capital's governing body without reference to its people.

The "Mountgarret solution" - prolonging the life of the present council until Parliament has decided to abolish the GLC and then replacing it by a group of borough representatives - does not meet either of these objections.

The elections would still be cancelled before Parliament had decided to abolish the GLC, political control of the capital would still be changed without a vote.

Yours,
THAMAR MACIVER,
23 Grand Road, SW12.
June 29.

From Mrs Jacqueline Herbert

Sir, "A blow for democracy" is how Ken Livingstone welcomed the result of the vote in the House of Lords.

How many people are savouring, as I, the irony of that blow having been struck by an institution which is itself under threat of being abolished by the Labour Party for being outdated and undemocratic?

Yours faithfully,
JACQUELINE HERBERT,
30 Clevedon Drive,
Earley,
Reading,
Berkshire.
June 29.

From Mr R. A. Leeson

Sir, Your editorial (June 30) gets it wrong.

The real irony of the GLC vote situation is that an unreformed House of Lords still knows more about democracy than a Tory-dominated House of Commons.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. LEESON,
18 McKenzie Road,
Broxbourne,
Hertfordshire.
June 30.

Human embryos

From the Chairman of the British Humanist Association

Sir, May I be allowed to remind Dr Margaret White (June 23) and the many others who think her that scientific facts do not establish moral conclusions? This is basic to the discussion of the rights of "human" embryos.

Scientists and moralists have different aims when they construct their vocabularies. For scientists, "human" is a shorthand for "belonging to *Homo sapiens*". The word applies equally to sperm, ovum, blastocyst... of that species. For moralists, it carries moral claims.

Moral implications come only from moral premises. What is their basis? A distinctively religious approach sees the moral essence of "humanity" in a divine act. The naturalistic analysis, taken by many religious people as well as humanists, sees the moral quality of "humanity" in the development of function, sensitivity and sensibility.

This approach suggests gradations and it is the basis of British law, in which different moral rights are defined after birth, as well as before.

Yours etc,
HARRY V. STOPES-ROE,
Chairman,
British Humanist Association,
13 Prince of Wales Terrace, W8.
June 29.

Women's work

From Mrs Penelope Reid

Sir, Humbly I take Miss Menon's reproach (June 28) while stoutly maintaining that career women teachers, pastured as they are in the comparatively serene fields of academia, have never, since the halcyon days of Miss Beale and Miss Buss, come to grips with the frustration of the highly educated young woman confronted by man in his chauvinist element.

I remember Miss Menon did not, for example, suggest that any of those 14 year olds consider politics as a career.

I couldn't help but giggle, though, when last night, while we were washing up together, my husband said in a fraught and careless moment: "I do the work; you do the labour."

Yours truly,
PENELLOPE REID,
50 Westcroft Square, W6.
June 28.

Mum's not the word

From Lady Pepler

Sir, In the hope of helping Mrs Jackson (June 29) with her problem of what to call a step-grandmother, I am writing to say that I am a step-grandmother of 10 and a step-grandmother of seven. They all call me Betty.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH E. PEPLER,
Cottage 18,
Headbourne Worthy House,
Headbourne,
Hampshire.
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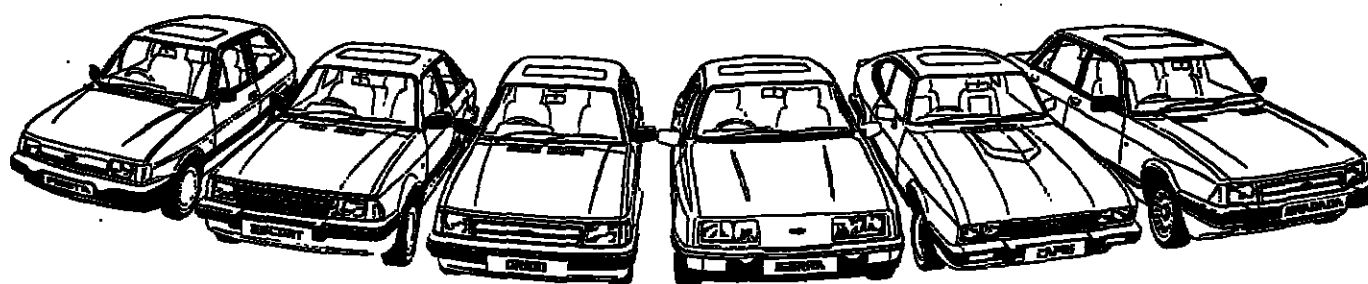
Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH E. PEPLER,
Cottage 18,
Headbourne Worthy House,
Headbourne,
Hampshire.
June 29.

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COMPUTER LIMITED

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هاتف من الأخبار

● Competition winners: Page 20

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Sinclair's Euro-push: Page 18

Edited by Matthew May

This week has provided two timely reminders that computers, offices and homes will be using satellites to communicate with each other and that they will be as valuable in transporting information as they will be in transmitting television pictures. These satellites - particularly DBS (Direct Broadcasting by Satellite) - will be able to offer business and domestic information services similar to that envisaged for cable.

The first reminder was the publication of the EEC Green Paper on transmissions across European frontiers. While it debated the issues of television broadcasts from satellite possibly violating the sanctity of member states' national boundaries, it also believed the transfer of information - to be used by businessmen or consumers across Europe - was equally as important.

The crux of the EEC Green Paper and the one issue which will cause most conflict is the rights Europeans have, under the Treaty of Rome, to unrestricted access to information transmissions.

The EEC concluded: "Certainly, broadcasting is a strategic sector of the Community's economy, particularly as technical changes increase the scope and availability of programmes and associated services including new information and communications services which will create many opportunities for innovation and employment."

"It constitutes one of the main factors accelerating the transition to an economy that will in large part be based on ready access to information and to rapid methods of communication."

The most efficient vehicle for that international communication is satellite, low-powered and high-powered, although the EEC appears more concerned with the latter. Broadcasting is a powerful medium for the communication for all kinds of

Satellites ring in the changes

information, the Green Paper concludes.

It thereby influences the attitudes of all Community citizens, and provides the means by which they can influence the attitude of others. Moreover, the range of matters with which it deals is extremely broad: from the essentially practical, such as training in manual skills for use in the home or at work through the commercial... to the citizen as consumer.

It is the citizen as consumer who may provide the primary source of finance for these satellites - entertainment channels funding the information

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

services. He visit last week to London of the chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of COMSAT, Dr Joseph V Charyk was the second of the timely reminders. It is the COMAT subsidiary Satellite Television Corporation (STC) which is to launch its first American DBS satellite in 1986 to offer not just entertainment channels but "a wealth of informational and transactional services."

"Assessing the market for these services is very critical," claims Charyk, who visualizes computer

software for home micros being transmitted over his DBS link.

Finding the right balance between entertainment and information services both to businesses and home computer users is as critical as ensuring that satellite antennas are available at the correct price.

"The worse thing that can happen is to find one of these out of balance," says the COMSAT chairman.

Armchair shopping, giving consumers access via satellite to mail order catalogues housed in computers, is one of the sophisticated services that COMSAT envisage. The satellite would effectively provide an instant national information and retailing network.

Too much debate has been given in the past to the entertainment capabilities but COMSAT and the EEC are aware that the other services could be as important, since they offer a proportion of the monies needed for these satellite projects. The COMSAT venture will cost the company about \$70m. There are 20 million homes/premises and small businesses in the United States which could use satellites for communication. Such satellites could provide cheap intercontinental data communications in Europe - if the restrictions on telecommunications imposed by the member states are relaxed. Unrestricted services will undoubtedly be provided by the entrepreneurs and under EEC law they will claim it as right. It will be opposed by the telecommunication authorities of the member states.

A DBS satellite, depending on its design, could offer information services to small or large businesses - which would like to be independent of Europe's telecommunication authorities.

The laws and the attitudes of the member states to intercontinental broadcasting and telecommunications need to be altered dramatically. Small companies - the prime source of new jobs in Europe and the United States - are becoming more automated using their own microcomputer systems, but they are also demanding access to cheap and quick telecommunications. High powered DBS could be the answer.

Says the EEC: "One of the principle components in the development of the infrastructure necessary for a modern information and communications network will be cable and broadcasting systems... those providing the new services can count on access to a single broadcasting area corresponding to the European Community as a whole."

That would be unacceptable to most of the governments in Europe. The EEC insists that its green paper is only a discussion document and not yet policy.

However, it is at pains to emphasise: "In exercising their democratic rights and fulfilling their responsibilities, Community citizens must be able to draw upon a range of information, ideas and opinion that reflects the variety of the Community itself."

Most of the European states - Britain is no exception - are striving to maintain their interests in telecommunications and broadcasting while being members of the Community. Cross-frontier transmissions from DBS satellite without restrictions will seriously test that unity and prove whether such freedom is but an idealistic rhetoric.

Televison without frontiers, EEC, 8 Storey's Gate, London SW1 3AT.

Two bright hopes from the land of Psion

By Michael Prest

Psion, the British software house with international ambitions, last week launched its first hardware product, a pocket computer called the Organiser. At the same time, Dr David Potter, Psion's founder and majority shareholder, unveiled a suite of integrated software, named Xchange, with which it plans to enter the market currently dominated by the likes of Lotus.

Both products mark a big step forward in Psion's long-term growth plans. The Organiser is a calculator-sized storage and retrieval system with a keyboard and LED display. Its central feature is a memory system based on two solid-state data-packs. Psion has called these "solid-state drives."

The drives, roughly the dimensions of a fat thumb, come in 8K and 16K versions. They can be removed and inserted like cartridges. Psion is offering data-packs already programmed to cover financial, mathematical, and scientific and engineering applications and promises a full software library.

The great attraction is the ease with which information can be entered and retrieved from the Organiser. By simply turning the machine on, pressing "save" and writing in, say, a list of names and addresses one can compile a modest data base.



The Psion 'Organiser'

British software house Psion unveils a pocket filing system

It is a "data base" because it is possible to retrieve the information without replicating the precise terms of the original entry. So if you have forgotten a name but can remember the address, the whole original entry can be recovered just by keying in the name of the road.

Organiser will initially be sold by mail order, but should be in the shops by the beginning of August. Dr Potter stresses

that the computer is already in production. The price will be £100 with 8K and 16K data-packs selling for £19 and £13 respectively. Pre-programmed packs will be £30.

Despite forecasting a "huge" market for the Organiser among general and professional users, Dr Potter emphasises that Psion has no plans to produce more hardware. The Organiser, he says, was built to solve the frustrating problems of how to run the software which the house was developing.

Xchange is the highest expression of that software. It is a more powerful and complex version of the Psion software built into the Sinclair QL computer. Indeed, the names are the same - Cull for wordprocessing, Archive for database management, Abacus for financial planning and Easel for graphics.

The difference, however, is twofold. The system is fully integrated so that different components can be bought separately and built up into a whole. Second, it needs a minimum of 256K RAM and 320K disc capacity to run. The market for Xchange, therefore, is the 16-bit business machine. Early versions will be available for the IBM PC and AT, the Apple II, and the Apple Macintosh and DEC Rainbow are promised for the autumn.

IBM facing up to anti-trust inquiry

By Kevin Pearson

The world's largest computer manufacturer, IBM, is once again in the grip of an anti-trust investigation by the US Justice Department just 2½ years after a previous case against the company was abandoned. The current investigation centres on several legal agreements made between IBM and some of its competitors, chiefly Hitachi, one of Japan's largest computer manufacturers, and National Advanced Systems, which markets Hitachi computers in Europe and the US. Hitachi makes computers which run IBM programs - so called plug compatible computers.

In 1982 Hitachi was accused of attempting to steal IBM technical secrets. It pleaded guilty in a criminal case and lost a civil suit to IBM resulting in an agreement under which it would pay the US company \$2m to \$4m a month over several years. It also agreed to allow IBM to inspect its products 60 days after they are first installed at customer sites, to inform IBM if anyone approaches it with anything which might be considered to be stolen from IBM and to forgo the right to sue IBM in favour of assessment by an independent tribunal.

NAS, which was never charged with criminal offences, was also sued by IBM in a civil case. According to NAS president Mr David Martin, his company settled out of court with IBM, under similar terms to the Hitachi agreement but without the monthly payment, to avoid a costly and protracted legal battle. Mr Martin maintains that NAS did not commit any criminal offence.

The US Justice Department became interested in the case last October, and began an investigation to establish whether the agreements raise "any significant problems under US Anti-trust law", says asst-

ant US attorney general, M.J. Paul McGrath. The Justice Department maintains that it is a "routine investigation. But Mr Bob Djurdjevic, a US industry analyst and newsletter publisher who has spoken with Justice Department attorney, says he believes the case goes "beyond trade secret issues and settlement terms."

IBM's competitors say they are pleased that the agreements are under investigation, but are "very suspicious of the motives behind the case," according to one executive who asked to remain unnamed.

He said that from IBM's public statements it is looking increasingly as if the company will lose the anti-trust case in Europe, and Justice Department officials may be concerned because they "dropped the 15-year anti-trust case in the US 2½ years ago," letting IBM off the hook.

The present justice department investigation is much narrower than the previous case against the company. In the 15-year case, which ended in January 1982, the Justice Department claimed that IBM's size and influence in the market were generally bad for competition. It sought to break the company into several smaller, autonomous companies. The case was dropped by Mr William Baxter former Assistant US Attorney General who said the case was "without merit". He was heavily criticized at the time by Justice David Edelstein, trial judge, who wanted to continue.

It was after the case was dropped that IBM began to take a much harder line with companies allegedly using its trade secrets. In addition to the cases against Hitachi and NAS, it sued several start-up ventures, set up by former employees hoping to use their knowledge of the IBM Personal Computer.

Fact.
The personal computers which come quickest to mind are often surprisingly slow workers.

Certainly when compared to the NEC Advanced Personal Computer.

Precious few micros have NEC-sized 8" disks. (These store up to two million characters).

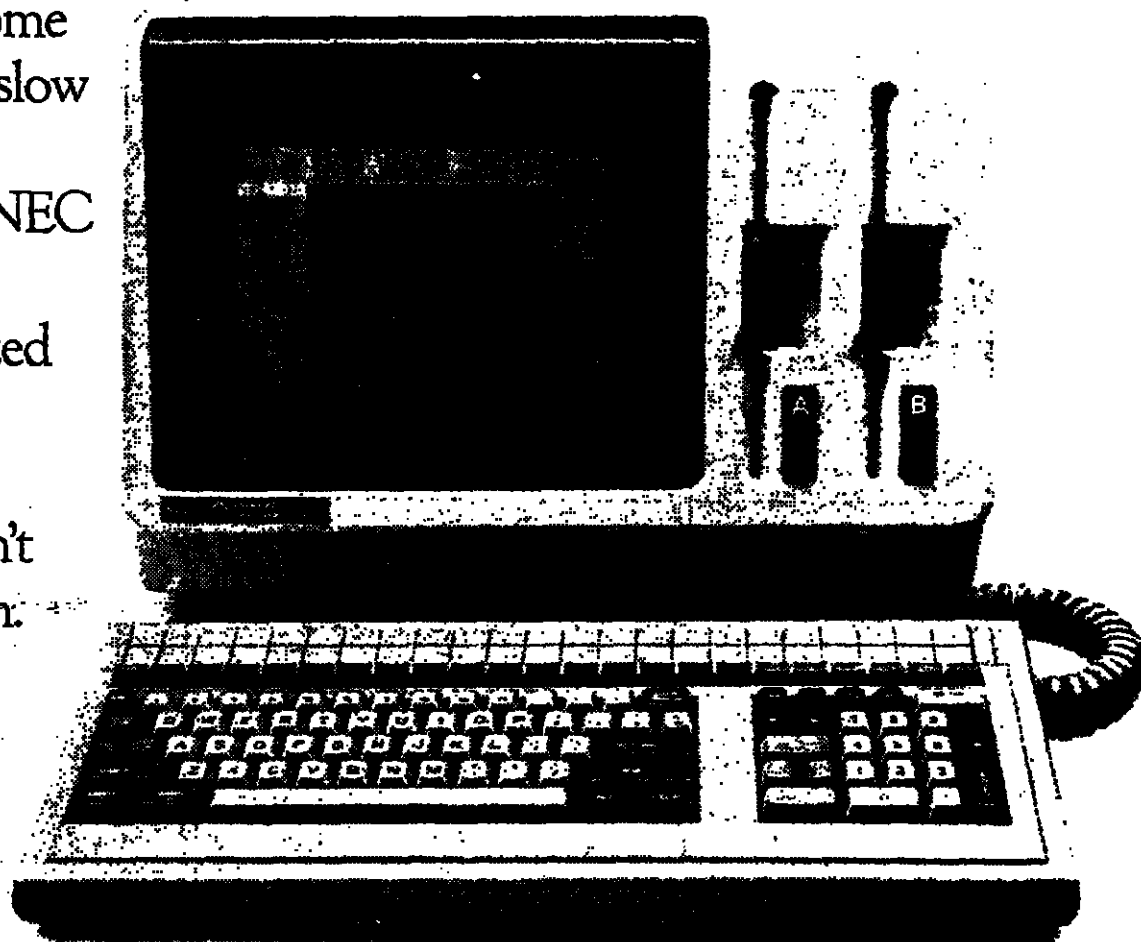
And unlike the APC, they just can't cope with large amounts of data at a run.

Adapting the more popular PC's for word-processing can also prove a lengthy process.

But with the APC, 38 word-processing operations are ready programmed into the keyboard.

While for straight number-crunching, the APC can take a bite out of both the Apple and the IBM PC's timings.

Of course, NEC has an advantage which is as unfair as it's unusual.



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In office automation, three letters spell progress: NEC.

Chase client deal

By Sid Smith

A software package which allows clients to call up and manipulate banking data has been launched by Chase Manhattan Bank.

The package, called the Chase Global MicroStation, permits a customer's office microcomputer to telephone the bank's mainframe machine, to gather data from it, and to integrate that data into its own financial planning software. Customers can therefore both examine banking transactions and incor-

porate that information into the kind of hypothetical exercises possible on their micro under commercial "spreadsheet" programs.

The Global MicroStation is designed to support the Chase's existing InforCash electronic banking system - which provides information about cash flows and allows the initiation of transactions.

The MicroStation is at present configured to run on the IBM PC-XT, but the Chase is adapting the system for other business micros. Incorporated in the package is the Lotus 1-2-3 electronic spreadsheet, though the company claims that it can easily be linked to other software - even the user's internally-developed applications.

According to the Chase's Clem Redesdale, the notable aspect of the system is its decision-support capability. You can play the "what-if" games very quickly and easily using the Lotus 1-2-3 software - an application which will be particularly useful for corporate treasurers.

The Lotus software is closely integrated into the electronic banking software so that selecting Lotus 1-2-3 from the menu, the user finds that balance and transaction data has already been transferred on to 1-2-3 in spreadsheet form.

Sorting, consolidating and "what-if" functions are then immediately available.

The Global MicroStation package is available now at £3,600 a year, though no hardware is included.

UK Events

Networks 84, Wembley Complex, July 3-5
PC User Show, Novotel Hotel, London W6, July 3-5
Microtrade '84 Barbican, London, July 4-8
Artificial Intelligence for Society Conference, Brighton Polytechnic, July 6
What Micro? Computer Show, Battersea Park, London SW11, July 14-15
Sinclair Computer Users Exhibition, Essex Exhibition Centre, Chelmsford, July 21
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, July 19-22
Advanced Technology, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, August 2-13
Acom User Exhibition, Olympia, London, August 12-19
UMIST, Manchester, August 31-September 2
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-November 1

Overseas

National Computer Conference and Exhibition, Las Vegas, July 9-12

Compiled by Personal Computer News.

Eats apples at crunching numbers.

As one of the world's largest suppliers of microchips, we're able to supply ourselves with the best.

As it happens, we make most of our own components, too.

Which means we can be much more helpful and informed when it comes to service.

There's a moral here. Before you buy a PC for the nameplate, check to see if this isn't the only thing the company makes itself.

Please send me more information about the NEC APC.

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

NEC Business Systems
(Europe) Ltd.,
35 Oval Road,
London NW1 7EA. T 371/84

NEC
NEC Corporation

By Geoff Wheelwright

Sinclair's smash and grab

As Sinclair Research struggles to get its new QL computer to UK customers in quantity, the company can take some satisfaction from the way European and world markets are reacting to its earlier Spectrum and ZX-81 home computers.

Sinclair claims that the Spectrum has recently grabbed 75 per cent of the quickly developing home computer market and is achieving similar success in France, Germany and Italy. The company says it sold more than 250,000 Spectrums in Europe last year, and this year expects that figure to top half a million.

The European success of the Spectrum has prompted Sinclair

to open its own offices in France and Germany.

The Spectrum isn't the only Sinclair machine making a dent in foreign markets - in many South American and African countries, the good old ZX-81 black and white computer is gaining a new lease of life. The fact is that the ZX-81 is about as cheap a computer as you can buy and it uses a black and white display. Since many households in developing nations have only black and white televisions, the power of more modern colour computers appeals less.

Some foreign Sinclair distributors are also taking an active part in tailoring the machines to meet their own needs. Sinclair's Middle East distributor, for example, developed a plug-in chip for the ZX-81 that allows it to be used and programmed with the full Arabic character set - including the requirement of having text start at the right-hand side of the screen and move to the left. A similar conversion has now been done for the Spectrum.

Foreign markets have not always been a comfort to the company - Sinclair's joint

licensing with Times for the sale of the ZX-81 and Spectrum machines in North America ended with Times pulling out of the home computer market. A bloody price war in the US is partially to blame for the Times debacle, but so is Times's decision to revamp the Spectrum as the Times/Sinclair TS 2068 and delay its US release by almost a year.

Although Sinclair will not lay the direct blame for Times's pull-out at the watchmaker's door, the company does point out that before Times took over the ZX-81 in August 1982 and

re-boxed it as the Times/Sinclair TS 1000 Sinclair was selling ZX-81s in the US at a rate of 40,000 a month.

Sinclair has made its own errors in Europe. The company admits that its late entry into the French home computer market gave Oric computers (also a UK firm) a chance to establish a firm foothold across the channel with the Oric-1 colour home computer. Sinclair attributes the delay in its French launch of the Spectrum to problems in adapting the machine for the Peritel French TV standard, but now claims to be sharing a healthy chunk of the French home computer market with Oric and Thompson (a French computer firm which makes a colour micro).

The easy way to IT knowhow

For the newcomer to personal business computing, several sources of help and information are available. In addition to visiting a local dealer's showroom, writes Geoff Ellis. Probably still the easiest is absorbing information from old-fashioned books, enabling the novice to bone up on the subject in the privacy of their own home before confronting the dealer in person, thus avoiding possible red faces.

As a comprehensive introduction to the subject, *The*

Penguin Book of Personal Computing (£3.95) by John Graham is a veritable "multum in parvo", touching on most areas: why and how a PC works, advice on programming languages, home and business applications, networking, and software evaluation. Graham has avoided falling into the trap of listing current models in listings which, with the volatile market, make other books out of date even before publication.

A similar formula, but with a greater emphasis on business

use is adopted by Jacquetta Megarry in her book, *Computers mean Business* (Kogan Page, £12.95). It is an easy read, allowing the reader to move at random through the sections of special interest. Mixed with a selection of line drawings and diagrams, this is a first-rate primer for anyone thinking of introducing a computer into a small business.

The most popular application for a business micro is that of word processing, and this topic is covered in a book by Francis

Samish, *Choosing a Word Processor* (Granada, £6.95). He sets out to identify the needs of the small business, should it opt for a dedicated WP or look at a micro based system? After absorbing the facts in the book, the prospective buyer should be able to make a reasoned appraisal of competing systems. Do not be put off by the lifeless photographs used as illustrations: the book is a valuable source of information on this frequently misunderstood subject.

After WP, the next most popular application must be use of a data base, and a specific package, dBase II is covered in a new book, *Working with dBase II* (Granada, £7.95) by M. de Pace. The reader is led through three levels of use, with the first section covering only 25 commands, but even at this level it is possible to create a data base, enter information, and produce formatted reports.

So long as user documentation remains inpenetrable, there will be ready market for this sort of book, which allow almost instant use of a sophisticated system, albeit at a low level.

A name synonymous with word processing is Word Star, the most used WP program, and in a new book, *WordStar Prompt* (Granada, £5.95). Its purpose is to save the new user from hours of reading hefty manuals, and, by taking the basic section at the front of the book, the user is able to commence using WordStar at a low, but adequate level, leaving the more advanced functions, such as merging, editing and other text commands as an optional second section.

The equipment consists of a conventional illuminated copying easel, upon which the original photograph is placed. It is scanned by a video camera which sends its signal to an IBM PC acting as the editing system. Using BT developed software, the image, which is captured in a matter of seconds, can be manipulated by the use of a "mouse", allowing it to be cropped, cut-out, zoomed, pasted with others, or have text, graphics, or overlays added.



Successful first night at Sadlers Wells

Photo-videotex - seig pictures by telephone

By Geoffrey Ellis

A system allowing a standard personal computer to access a central database of high-quality colour photographic images, by high-speed telephone line is one of the latest developments from the British Telecom research team at Middlesham.

The equipment consists of a conventional illuminated copying easel, upon which the original photograph is placed. It is scanned by a video camera which sends its signal to an IBM PC acting as the editing system. Using BT developed software, the image, which is captured in a matter of seconds, can be manipulated by the use of a "mouse", allowing it to be cropped, cut-out, zoomed, pasted with others, or have text, graphics, or overlays added.

Dial your own photograph

The store data, apart from being of use eternally, can now be transmitted at previously unattainable speeds by the use of the new ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) service launched earlier this year. ISDN can transmit a signal at a speed of 64,000 bits per second, which enables a full screen colour picture, of domestic television quality, to be built up in the space of ten seconds. A fast improvement over the time taken using the normal telephone line, when a

similar picture would take almost as many minutes to form. Pat Fitzgerald, product development manager, is aiming his service, due for launch next year, initially at businesses who could benefit most from the almost instantaneous selection of pictures, picture libraries and their advertising agency clients are one sector he is pursuing.

The potential of such a system is evident-estate agencies, security organisations, medical diagnosis, mail order and travel agencies could all benefit, and with the proposed increase in cabling, it could be easily be made available to the domestic user. Future refinements to the system include the use of key word search and the use of optical discs as an alternative storage medium.

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Will an electronic filing system put me in the out tray?

As a professional writer my prime need is for word processing capability, but I am also attracted to having some general computing support. Where can I obtain sensible advice?

● One way of studying your needs is for you to rent equipment, for say two weeks at a time, so obtaining a feel for common offerings of both hardware and software, or attend an introductory course for a leading processing package, such as Wordstar.

Books on the subject tend to be incomplete because of the continual stream of new software packages. If your budget is limited then your options can be narrowed down to a complete system for about £1,500. At this figure many of the word processing tools are aimed at occasional users while there are a few that almost fit professional use.

If you need to hand material on diskettes to typesetting systems you are probably limited to two or three software packages and certain hardware combinations, such as an Apple set-up or an IBM personal computer.

Are spreadsheets as useful as salespeople claim? As there are some that are thrown in "free" with hardware I wonder whether these are any good.

● Spreadsheets are useful for making projections to data. The obvious example is a cash flow projection, but the data does not have to be about money, all kinds of plan can be examined

In this week's Work Shop we look at how useful spreadsheets are, getting advice, electronic filing systems and connecting micros to the telex network. Hedley Woysey will answer questions in this column on any aspect of computers in business or personal use. Write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

via software pretending to be a manual spreadsheet linked to an instant calculator able to produce new rows, or new columns of data to compare with some starting set.

The superior spreadsheets can display data graphically, usually through a separate piece of software with which it is easy to link in. Of course, the original data has to come from somewhere so extra software is needed to extract useful material from, say, accounts files held in your computer set-up. Improved ways of gathering data are beginning to appear. If you have to enter your data from scratch you will find this a chore. You can attend one-day seminars which help you to judge the value of spreadsheets.

I am shortly to be expected to use an electronic filing system in my work. Will it mean a great work around here?

● It depends a lot on how disciplined your working style is. Many of the computer-based systems for office work demand that you classify memorandums so that they know when a "formal" process is being started up. This can lead to some difficulties later when you

are trying quietly to let the matter drop, on the one hand, while the computer is nagging away to find out if the matter has reached a conclusion.

Also, because of the effectiveness of formal communications via a computer, you should find new ways of meeting fellow workers informally so that you have a good feel for the reasons behind what they are telling you about via the system.

If the system is rather rigid, you may find yourself trying to communicate without its help, but if it is flexible it should soon take its place in the way you work.

The advantages of looking over a microcomputer into the international telex network seem clear enough. Are there any snags?

● Presumably you are looking at the Cable and Wireless "telexlink" service. The supplier will advise you on the best ways of ensuring confidentiality for your message.

There is then the matter of the legal status of these messages. It is best to agree with any

overseas entities about the steps which constitute a contract before any differences appear at the strictly legal level. The laws of many countries admit to a telex message being a binding agreement which is not generally the case under the law in this country.

It is not likely that there will be any legal snags if there is a prior agreement as to the steps involved in securing a contract or formal understanding. However, it is also best to agree on a simple source of arbitration should a dispute arise as to the nature of a business agreement.

While taking advice about a proposed computer system the provision of a "back-up" device is mentioned. Is this adequate?

● File storage which consists of sealed magnetic disk units is conventionally protected against loss of data by periodic dumping of data to a magnetic tape unit.

Such hardware steps to "back-up" records of transactions are the basic first steps in keeping your business records intact. However, you should establish a full procedure for recovering from an incident involving the use of the back-up unit.

After establishing such a recovery procedure you should then make sure that a practice session takes place at regular intervals. Do not wait until the real disaster happens before finding out just how easy, or difficult, the recovery game can be.

WORKSHOP



This child, who is not disabled, helps to test one of Mr Sharma's chairs

Micro chip to help the disabled

By Geoffrey Ellis

Disabled children, one of the most deprived sections of the community, may soon be able to take advantage of tailor-made seating, designed largely with the aid of computers.

An industrial design student, Kanwal Sharma, who is halfway through a two year master's degree in the subject at Manchester Polytechnic, is using both a hand-held and desk-top micro computer to enable the speedy and accurate capture of data for the design of a new, low-cost chair for disabled youngsters.

The problem of manufacturing specialist seating for children with diverse posture problems leads to inordinately high costs, but in his rethink of the problem, Mr Sharma has designed a basic chair with a wide range of adjustments and modular add-ons, such as tables and arms. Those can be tailored to individual requirements, and change as the child's disability alters.

He designed his prototype as a project while a student at the London College of Furniture, and since further work in Manchester involved extensive listings of

data, read from the numbered grids on the fitting chair, he approached Sharp, who lent him a PC1500 hand-held micro to enter the data. He is now able to dump the data to a MZ700 and give instant print-outs of all the 10 fields needed to customize a chair.

With interest shown by the Greater London Enterprise Board, and funding allowing prototype production in Hackney Training Centre, he hopes eventually to market the chair in three sizes, from £200 each.

People

Paul Bion

By Roger Woolnough
Paul Bion's first day in a top management job could have been his last. In November 1980, he was running the UK peripheral sales operation for Logabax, a French company, when the entire general management of the British subsidiary resigned. Bion was given the chance to take over, but there was a catch.

The plan had been to put substantial extra capital into the UK company, on the very day that Bion took over, the deal fell through. He was pitched into a battle to save the firm, and his job.

Out of the struggles came the company of which he is now chairman and the leading shareholder. Technology for Business (TFB), last year, it made a profit of £290,000 on £2.5 million turnover, but a few years ago the red ink was written large.



Successful struggles

Paul Bion was educated as a physicist and trained as a programmer, but switched to sales early on, because he had noticed that "the people who were making the money were the sales people".

He worked for NCR and the Rank Organisation before joining Logabax. "By this time I had a rounded experience," he says of the day when Logabax

promoted him. It was soon put to the test. "Two colleagues and I analysed the business, and decided there were some areas where we would never make money," he says. "We got rid of the things we were not good at doing."

One activity they kept was the supply of computer systems to the legal profession. This was to form a cornerstone of TFB,

Paul Bion: physicist-turned-programmer who learnt how to put things right

which came into existence in November 1981, after Bion had persuaded a reluctant Logabax to part with the restructured subsidiary.

Today's business has three main activities, one of which is computer systems, 75 per cent of which go to solicitors. Last November it acquired Five Technology.

Systems for the legal profession, which numbered 200 installations when Bion took over, are now close to 450. Recently TFB won a contract from the Home Office to supply a weekly payroll system for prison officers. Bion relishes this like a connoisseur.

If the talk these days is all about expansion, Paul Bion cannot forget that less than three years ago the priority was survival. "The experience has not left him with a ready-made recipe for companies in trouble."

"At the time we just seemed to be terribly busy," he says.

New ideas, not caution are the key to growth

By Frank Brown

Major British corporations could be left behind in terms of competitiveness, because of their over-cautious attitudes to adopting office automation, according to Bill Cadogan, marketing manager of Data General UK.

"They tend to spend too much time on feasibility studies, whereas American corporations are much more receptive to new ideas and tend to 'jump in' and adopt them as soon as they can," he observed.

Cadogan cited the US broking firm E. F. Hutton, which is installing office automation systems in all its 350 office worldwide, including three in London, and linking them to form a single communications network.

"Even government agencies are more go-ahead. The US Forestry Commission, for

example, has embarked on an eight-year project to install 800 systems in all its locations throughout the country as part of a nationwide office automation and information management network," he added.

Cadogan was speaking at an international tele-conference to launch several new Data General computer products for office automation and design engineering applications.

Senior vice-president Bob Miller said that intensifying worldwide competition had led to shortening product life cycles, and therefore a need for greater productivity within commercial organizations.

Data General's new products include two computer workstations for designers, plus a variety of software packages which greatly speed up design processes.

Britain on the Roman road?

Rome

Is Britain about to join the IBI? The Inter-governmental Bureau for Informatics is a 40-nation body located here since 1978 under the presidency of an Argentinian, Professor Fermín Bernasconi, writes John Earle. The IBI had just staged its second world conference on trans-border data flows, attended by representatives from 58 governments - including, among its members, the United States, Japan, West Germany, the Soviet Union, but not Britain.

Calderon Clavijo, a Bolivian from the IBI's policy department, feels that Britain will soon be a member.

IBI is a body in which developing countries, often desperately short of foreign exchange and technical skills, may use informatics as a tool for their development without succumbing to the IBMs of this world (IBM, incidentally, had representatives at the conference). Its 40-member governments, which contributed the £12m budget for 1983-84, include France, Italy and Spain, and developing countries.

The long-term business implications for the European informatics industry are clear. French firms have, as one official puts it, established "more or less permanent access" to Africa. This year, IBI opened a centre for Francophone Africa in Dakar, and another is being set up for Anglophone Africa in Nigeria.

The low British profile at the conference was left to five participants from what were classed as private organizations.

The British Embassy was unable to confirm that Britain plans to join IBI but an official said that a report on the conference is being sent to London.

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Innovations by ACT hope to pip all rivals

By Maggie McLening

British manufacturer Applied Computer Techniques, ACT, is hoping to destroy IBM's chances of domination in the UK microcomputer market with some new versions of the Apricot, all of which are claimed to run faster, have greater memory, and include more innovative features than their IBM or Apple rivals. All use infra-red technology to support a cordless keyboard and (optional) mouse. ACT, which has achieved considerable success with the Sirius and original Apricot model, also hopes to hit IBM where it hurts most - in corporate sales - by introducing an Apricot local area network capable of linking with IBM equipment thus exploiting the delay of IBM's own network.

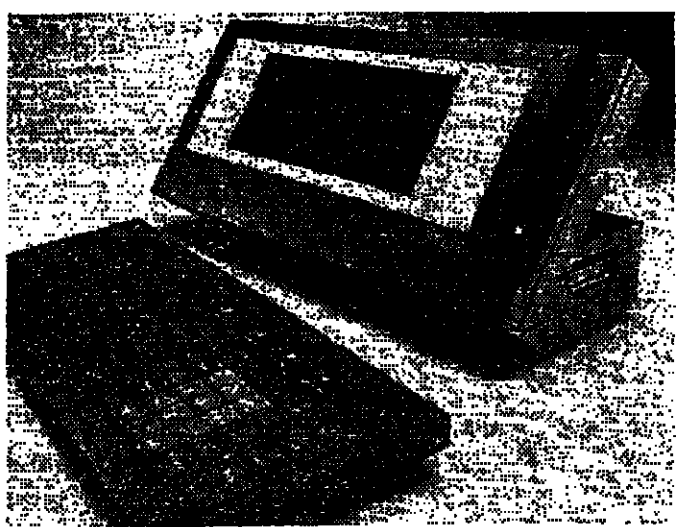
These revelations were made at the Albert Hall at a launch modestly described by ACT as "the most remarkable event in the history of the British micro industry" last week. Ned Sherrin and Ronnie Corbett appeared in a starry razzmatazz. The birth of an Apricot Portable to the strains of Bach's Toccata in D Minor was only narrowly dwarfed by the finale, in which

side-flaps in the podium opened-up like a *Close Encounter* space ship - a spectacular day which cost ACT £250,000. This included entertaining about 2,500 computer dealers.

There are three new machines at the low end of the Apricot range: the FI (First One), a competitor for the IBM PC Junior and Apple Macintosh, the FIE for educational users, the majority of whom currently have BBC Micros, and the Apricot Portable, weighing in at less than 13lb. All the micros are based on Intel's 16-bit 8086 processor, use Sony 3 1/2-inch floppy discs, and come with a selection of software.

Built-in screen

Priced at £795, the FIE is the cheapest and comes with 128K of RAM, although, like its BBC rival, it can be upgraded to a business machine using the newly-introduced Apricot Expansion Box. Colour is standard, and the FIE has the same 92-key (of which 10 are programmable function keys) infra-red keyboard, as the FI and the Portable.



ACT's Apricot Portable 16-bit business microcomputer

The FI has a minimum of 256K main memory as standard, expandable to 768K, with the double-sided disc drive providing a further 720K of storage. Like Apple's Lisa and Macintosh, Apricot's new siblings have screen icons and windows, with the addition of hard scrolling. This means that, for example, the contents of the windows can move in different directions simultaneously, scrolling vertically, horizontally or even rotating through 360 degrees.

The Portable, which has a flat, liquid crystal display screen, can be used for high resolution graphics when connected to a suitable monitor and its built-in screen is more sophisticated than most currently available. Built by Hita-

chi, the LCD screen is full size, holding an 80 column by 25 line display, and has a customized chip to make it refresh more quickly.

One feature of the £1,695 Portable is its specially-designed speech recognition chip, offering a vocabulary of up to 4,000 words, of which 64 can be in use at any one time. Although the selection of applications software capable of exploiting this is limited at the moment, the Portable can be expanded through a tiny 4-inch by 1 1/4 inch 10-Megabyte Winchester disc, which fits into the carrying case.

ACT plans to start deliveries in September. All of the equipment will be manufactured in the company's Glenrothes factory.

Job creation and the dangers of 'mainframe-itis'

JOB SCENE

By Martin Banks

Much has been made on occasions of the "new jobs" which information technology will create. The jobs are often used as an incantation for a better future when current unemployment statistics are quoted, but in practice little is yet known of what these jobs might be.

For information technology to be the employment panacea it must be able to create new jobs in much the same way as the discovery that coal could be valuable as a fuel created the job of a miner. Though IT is already creating some new jobs in terms of assembly workers or software programmers, it has so far failed to create much in the way of new job categories.

Yet it would seem safe to assume that such entirely new jobs will exist in the future and possibly outline one or two broad areas which could contain the seeds of new jobs.

The first is already being christened as data administration. In this type of job an individual would have the responsibility of both creating and maintaining the information a company or institution stored within a computer system.

But the clerk has no responsibility for the information filed. As has been found by the Science Policy Research Unit at Sussex University, the nature of the information is as equally important.

Researchers there have already defined a new industrial "disease" called mainframe-itis. Here company managements load all sorts of garbage on to their computers, just because it has the capacity to store it. A true data administration role would have considerable authority over what information was stored. Such administrators would be able to question the relevance of stored items as well as control the way in which they were stored - either current and on disc or in a tape archive.

Given that computers can handle vast amounts of data, and the tendency towards mainframe-itis, there is an important role coming up for what might be termed "data interpreters".

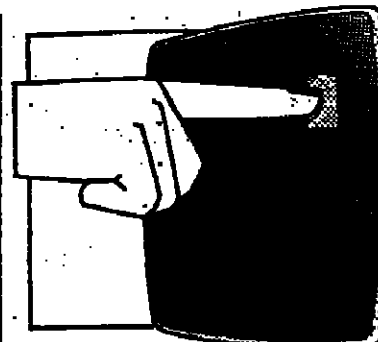
One of the best analogies for this role is that of journalist who accumulates, receives or has thrust upon them an enormous amount of information of all types. At its simplest, a journalist may have much information on the state of left-wing politics in Central America which will have no relevance to an article on

operating systems for the Central American computer marketplace.

A computer, however, will not necessarily know the difference. Ask for information about Central America and even the best database system will pull out everything that seems to fit the criteria. What is needed is someone who can interpret that information into a form that is relevant.

Researchers at the Science Policy Research Unit have already observed this type of job in an embryonic state, especially in companies using computer-aided manufacturing facilities. Here, the information output from the computer system is far greater than from previous manual control systems. This can often mean that the subtle changes in production output, materials input, energy costs and whatever that together constitute an observable trend that should be acted upon, are buried in a morass of detailed data.

As with the roles of data administration and data interpretation, these new job functions are likely to be based on some existing skills re-packaged into a new form, with some new skills grafted on. This might seem to imply that such new jobs will be easily created and easily learned. While this may indeed be the case, the more important aspect for now is that senior company managers are going to have to "acquire" these new skills themselves.



THE TIMES
BUSINESS
ENTERPRISE
COMPUTER
COMPETITION

Presenting the winning Mr Whittle

Stephen Whittle, from North London, is the winner of The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition with an innovative plan to use microcomputers to maintain a small fleet of container ships. Mr Whittle, who works as a storage coordinator for a container service company, will receive the first prize of a Hewlett-Packard HP-150, £400 worth of software and a "ThinkJet" printer.

His project describes how high resolution displays can be used for a detailed representation of container stowage positions throughout a ship.

A touch screen facility allows for real time simulations of loading, unloading and restowage operations. Current systems, says Mr Whittle, require the use of a keyboard and cumbersome coding data which do not allow simulations to be handled in real time.

The second prize goes to Dr Antony Anderson of Newcastle upon Tyne for a cost estimating project aimed at allowing non-programmers to construct and use cost models of a company's products. His prize is an HP150 and £300 worth of software.

Guy Sweeten of Peterborough



Stephen Whittle: container stowage

wins the third prize with a car servicing plan. Uses range from an operation checklist for routine jobs to automatic stock control.

The judges for the competition, which asked entrants to come up with novel and potentially advantageous applications for a modern micro in business, gave special commendations to two entries from schoolchildren. Julia Mardell, aged 10, described a system for her mother's toy shop which used a micro as a cash register for stock control and contained a list of wholesalers. Martin Hyman's entry envisaged a micro with laser discs that could be used as a selling aid.

Franklin hits serious financial trouble

The Franklin Computer Corporation, the only major manufacturer of a personal computer designed to be compatible with Apple computers has filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

In a statement, the company attributed its financial troubles to declining sales resulting from the general softness in the computer industry, as well as its extended copyright litigation with Apple. Franklin also said it had had trouble obtaining parts for its CX line of portable computers, which is due out in September.

Franklin is the first major manufacturer of a compatible system to file for reorganization, but analysts have predicted several such failures by the end of the year among the many companies that make IBM compatibles.

Chapter 11 proceedings are meant to protect a company from its creditors while it seeks to reorganize. Last January, Franklin agreed to pay Apple 2.5 million in damages and to stop marketing an operating system that was a copy of Apple's design.

Macintosh arrival

Apple is claiming sales of 2,500 Macintosh computers since it started shipping the micros to customers in the first week of June. An Apple spokesman said although the first few hundred Macintoshes shipped to dealers were actually American machines with external UK power converters, the company has been shipping its tailor-made

UK machines since the middle of June.

He said it can still take upwards of a week to get a Macintosh, but blamed any such delays on the level of demand for the machines and not on any inability by Apple to produce them fast enough.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Hongkong for £6.50

Electronic mail is now cheaper than postage for medium and large organizations, and is much more versatile, according to Geisico, the international computer systems and consultancy company.

The company which, with more than 40,000 mailboxes used by 500 corporations, is believed to be the world's largest supplier of international electronic mailbox services, has halved the cost of using them, and simplified its method of charging for national and international mailings. As a result, to send a 10-page document to Hongkong, for example, costs under £6.50 and takes less than 10 minutes. A 25-line memo to 40 managers throughout the world can be sent in a few minutes for less than £14.

BBC Model A to go

Acorn has at last announced a date for the withdrawal of their

BBC Model A micro, which, with the more expensive Model B, has sold more than 300,000 units since their launch in 1982.

From September the "A" will no longer be sold. Acorn, putting all its efforts into the more powerful Model B and Electron production. Ironically, it was the Electron shortfall last Christmas that extended the life of the "A" - many buyers transferring their orders to that machine because of non-availability of the Electron.

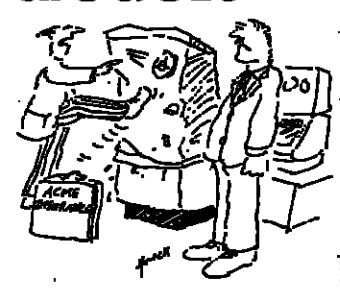
It is generally considered that the price of the Model B, still at £399, is too expensive given the current competition in the market especially Sinclair's £400 QL micro. Acorn's response, for July at least, is to offer a data recorder and five programs free with every BBC B micro purchased.

Spectrum of Logo

Sinclair has just released the educational language Logo for its Spectrum computer. This package for younger children complements Sinclair's earlier release of micro-Protol, a so-called fifth generation language.

Both are heavily biased towards computer-aided education, with Logo having gained immense popularity in American schools, and micro-Protol being renowned for its artificial intelligence capabilities.

Logo has been promised from both Sinclair and Acorn for some time now, and Sinclair's lead in this



"Are you covered for this sort of event?"

can only serve to enhance its educational reputation.

Logo includes a turtle concept in which young children can learn relational principles in a context which they can understand. Spectrum Logo supports both screen and floorboard mechanical turtles.

The package is supplied on cassette with two manuals and costs £24.95.

£3m display

The Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) is to spend £3m on a raster graphics display system. It will use 150 terminals to let control engineers view and zoom in on schematic representations of the electricity network and will largely replace the traditional wall mimic diagrams currently used.

Contributors: Frank Brown, Adam Denning, Geoffrey Ellis, Matthew May, Geoff Wheelwright.

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Reuters also requires individuals whose expertise is micro based including a knowledge of PC's, Basic, C, PASCAL, LAN's and graphics applications.

For a confidential discussion on these openings please call Miles Richards on 01-636 1214 (24 HRS) or 01-947 2385 (9pm-10pm).

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Lawson denies companies will pay more in tax

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hit back strongly last night at suggestions that his Budget proposals contained anything but good for the corporate sector. At the same time he reaffirmed his commitment to falling inflation.

The Institute of Fiscal Studies suggested recently that Mr Lawson's corporation tax reforms, which include phasing out capital allowances, while reducing the rate of corporation tax, would impose a higher tax burden on the corporate sector.

Speaking at an "Esso" dinner, the Chancellor flatly contradicted the IFS claim. He reckoned that the cost to the Exchequer during 1984/85 (or putting it another way, the benefit to business) of his proposals would be £280m. During the whole transitional period, to 1988, the changes should have a broadly neutral effect and, when the changes had worked through fully, business would enjoy substantial cuts in tax payments.

The Chancellor attacked the IFS assumptions on two counts: first that its samples of companies was unrepresentative, and secondly, that its inflation figures were far too pessimistic. He specifically rejected the IFS forecast of a rise in inflation to 7.5 per cent.

The Government's estimates, he said, reflected his determination to carry on reducing inflation from its current level of five per cent.

The Chancellor went on to mar his case a little by harking back to the Medium Term Financial Strategy. The longer the miners' dispute drags on, the more disenchanted the City is likely to become with Treasury inflation numbers, especially if sterling continues to crumble. But support for the Chancellor's taxation thesis existing in the shape of first quarter appropriation account figures for the industrial sector. On the one hand, the figures reveal a very sharp jump in first quarter total company income to £16 billion from a comparable £13.3 billion in 1983 - a 20 per cent increase broadly in line with the increase for 1983 as a whole.

North Sea oil companies showed a 15 per cent gain in gross trading profits at £4½ billion. Other companies with profits just over £8 billion, had a growth rate of 25 per cent. Even if the Chancellor is wrong about the corporate tax burden, the industrial sector is in good shape.

The tax burden however, may already be growing less. First quarter tax payments totalled £2.6 billion or roughly 16 per cent of total income compared with 20 per cent in 1983. Timing differences may well account at this stage for the slowdown, but if the Treasury is right, the trend will continue.

Of even greater interest to the City may be the way companies are allocating their income as taxes ease. Dividends, for example, in the first quarter jumped by 60 per cent from £842m to £1.3 billion. Admittedly, the 1983 figure was freakishly low, but it looks as if a major priority for business is to raise dividends.

Useful jolts for the Eurobond market

Last week was nerve-racking for the Eurobond market. First there was the decision by the US Congress to remove the 30 per cent withholding tax on interest payments to foreigners. Then, there were revelations of extensive fraud among bond traders in Europe. If competition from the United States did not kill the market, perhaps the European regulator would.

Both developments are serious, but neither is fatal. On the contrary, this could be the beginning of a shake-up which the Eurobond market, particularly the bond purchasers and holders, has needed for

some years. The upshot is likely to be a more competitive market.

The two events have two common features: the profitability and the privacy of the bond business. The case with which business can be done lies behind the case with which frauds can be perpetrated. The fear expressed by some traders that the market will be "repatriated" to New York derives partly from the comparatively high fees issuing houses have been able to charge in the protected European market.

The American decision to drop the withholding tax and to allow bearer bonds - albeit in a form yet to be defined, is just another step towards the creation of a unified, global securities market. Eurobond traders, who built their business partly on a tax anomaly, cannot justifiably complain is an impediment to a free market is removed. It is not as though European bond traders and issuers are defenceless. Whatever the final rules on bearer instruments decided by the US Treasury, the benefits to the Belgian dentist of doing business through Switzerland or Luxembourg or any other place well away from the US Securities and Exchange Commission are not diminished.

The European end of the Eurobond market is now a mature business with some structural advantages over New York. It is in the central time zone, has plenty of capital; the market can handle smaller parcels of securities than New York; and the European issuing houses have considerable power. Talk of their refusing to take American business is not entirely absurd.

Fraud is another matter, but the question of regulation cannot be tackled as it would be in a national stock market. The Eurobond market absorbed \$58,000m in new issues last year. It belongs nowhere, and the security of the lender rests on the creditworthiness of the borrower rather than the place through which the securities are sold. Regulation in the narrow sense is therefore impractical. It is noticeable that the latest frauds were committed by professionals against professionals.

The regulatory argument should be about "transparency". As Professor Laurence Gower has pointed out, more and more frequent, price and volume information would help to deter fraud. Even more important, it might give governments and international agencies more clues as to the macroeconomic effects of this huge, volatile and expanding pool of capital. More information need not be incompatible with more competition, and bond traders should welcome both.

Merchant banks drag their feet

The remarkable unity which merchant banks displayed in their year-long rearguard action against Substantial Acquisition Rule 11, has not extended to complying promptly with it. There was surprise yesterday, not least among merchant banks, the Accepting Houses Committee and the Takeover Panel, that only Robert Fleming and Warburg Investment Management were able to produce disclosure lists the day the new rule became operational.

SAR 11 requires the merchant banks to disclose aggregate holdings in companies of more than 15 per cent. For the first time the large hidden holdings merchant banks have through their discretionary investment funds will be revealed. They are likely to include 50 or 60 big blocks. The Takeover Panel, taken aback by the tardy response, said it would not be castigating anyone - yet. Prolonged delays and the Panel will want to know why.

Ports disruption threatened by change to VAT-in-advance

By John Lawless

British trade specialists are expecting an exceptionally large rise in imports in September as companies rush to beat a costly change in VAT payments on EEC goods.

The resulting congestion at ports could last at least two months, delaying exports from Britain for the crucial EEC Christmas market.

With yesterday's warning from the London stockbroker James Capel that a prolonged pit strike could move the balance of payments into deficit by £1.5 billion this year, the Government could face an extremely bumpy set of trade figures in the coming months.

The tax-collection change from October 1, was announced in the March Budget, when the Chancellor withdrew the postponed accounting system (PAS) on VAT for importers, but there has been confusion about how it will operate.

The London clearing banks and Customs officials meet today to settle how a new system of registration for deferred payments will work. Companies wanting to avoid

paying VAT dues at point must produce bank guarantees. They will in any case have to settle within 30 days.

The Chancellor took the measure to achieve a once-and-for-all tax-take of £1.2 billion. The change simply brings forward VAT payments which are at present settled quarterly.

"It is the same as somebody paying his rent quarterly to arrears and suddenly being told he has to pay in advance," a tax specialist said yesterday. "There will be no increase in total revenues for the Treasury because the amount paid on the goods is reclaimable as inputs on VAT."

Continental European experience, he added, showed that the two arms of the tax system there have had difficulty working together, creating a more inefficient system.

Companies recognize that they are inheriting a more cumbersome, inefficient and, in the long run, costlier system of imports, to finance the Budget scrapping of the National Insurance surcharge.

Shipping specialists insist



Peter Rees: Irony for Dover MP

that inefficiency is certain, and

quote the fact that the European Commission was trying to move other EEC countries towards adopting the system which Britain is to scrap.

Government officials who strongly contested the move before the Budget - and who maintain, after 18 months of debate, of the 14th VAT Directive in the EEC, West Germany was about to switch to the British model - find it

ironic that Mr Peter Rees is Chief Secretary to the Treasury. He was promoted to that position from Trade Minister, where he could have been expected to argue against the PAS facility being scrapped and represents Dover, the port which is certain to bear the brunt of congestion.

Mr Jonathan Sloggett, chief executive of the Dover Harbour Board, said yesterday that a £10m land reclamation scheme to provide 10 acres of more space was being hurried through to meet the expected build-up of waiting traffic in September.

He also believes he may have to advance another reclamation scheme. "At the moment," he said, "we have 700,000 road haulage vehicles a year going both ways."

He sympathized with the idea of removing a cost discrimination against British manufacturers - with importers getting a price competitive edge of 25p in every £100-worth of goods because of delayed VAT payments - "but what is taking its place is an extremely expensive and inefficient system to collect £1.2 billion in taxes."

Loans for small businesses held up

By Jeremy Warner

Not a single application from small businesses for loan guarantee scheme money has been processed by the Government since the highly publicized scheme was substantially modified more than five weeks ago.

The Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday the delay in processing had been caused by the need to draw up new and complex legal agreements between the Government and the banks in the wake of changes made to the scheme at the end of May.

This had now been substantially completed and the department expected to begin approving applications from today.

The number of loans granted under the scheme is expected to be more than half the level of around 400 a month it had been running at before the changes were introduced. Some banks have criticized the revised scheme for being too costly for most small businesses.

At the end of May, the Government cut its guarantee on loans from 80 per cent to 70 per cent, leaving the banks with an increased risk of 30 per cent. It also increased the premium that borrowers pay in excess of current borrowing levels from 3 per cent to 5 per cent.

The changes were designed to reduce public spending on the scheme which, the Treasury contended, had reached an unacceptably high level after receiving a critical report of the scheme's record from accountants Robson Rhodes.

This report calculated that the annual cost could be as high as £25m and said that the failure rate among businesses using the scheme could be one in three.

But critics of the Government's alterations have claimed that the original scheme was given insufficient time to settle in and that experience of similar arrangements in the Netherlands showed that costs reduced considerably after the first year as banks grew more experienced in vetting applications.

Job cuts could save £6bn, says CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry yesterday launched its £6 billion blueprint for saving in public spending over the next five years, the bulk of it arising from a reduction of 460,000 Civil Service, local authority and National Health Service ancillary jobs.

The employers' organization stressed that the reductions in taxes and increased spending on the nation's infrastructure - roads, sewers and other public services - that could be paid for from the savings would increase industry's competitiveness and lead to a net increase in jobs.

Last week, the CBI called on the Government to commit £1 billion a year to improve and develop the infrastructure, including a £3 billion, 10-year trunk road and motorway programme. Yesterday's publication of the CBI's second report on efficiency in the public services is designed to show how such investments can be funded.

Tomorrow the CBI is expected to publish its views on taxation and the public sector borrowing requirement and discuss the impact of its detailed proposals for stimulating industrial competitiveness.

The latest document, produced by a working party led by Mr Malcolm McAlpine, director of the Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons civil engineering group, explains how a 10 per cent cut in public service manpower could be achieved by 1988-89. No compulsory redundancy would be involved and planned manpower numbers for the armed forces, police, fire services would remain unchanged. Starting levels in health and social services and teacher: pupil ratios would not fall below their levels of the early 1980s.

The resulting saving of £4.5 billion could be increased, says the report, by a £2.6 billion annual saving in public service procurement. Legislation is needed, says the CBI, to force councils to seek tenders for catering, cleaning, refuse collection and maintenance of parks.

Receivers called in at Crouch

By Wayne Lintott

Crouch Group, the publicly-quoted property developer, was finally overcome by its financial problems yesterday when a made announcement was made that Spicer Pegler, the accountants had been appointed as receivers.

The appointment ends a three-year saga and a precarious existence for the developer, who had already put into liquidation its construction subsidiary.

Last December, Mr Peter Meyer, chairman at Federated Housing, took a 43.8 per cent stake in Crouch and was appointed chairman. That acquisition took his family's stake in Crouch to more than 55 per cent. In return for that interest, he sold to Crouch a 30 per cent stake in Federated Housing, quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market at a price of 41p, 13p below the issue price.

Crouch shares were suspended at the directors' clarification of Crouch's financial affairs. The shares were trading at 14p prior to the announcement.

Pound falls ½ cent

The pound closed half a cent down against the dollar yesterday at \$1.3515 but comfortably above its day's low after light profit-taking trimmed the dollar's gains.

The pound's trade-weighted value eased 0.1 to 79.0. The dollar closed in London nearly one penny up at DM2.7910, supported by the prospect of higher US interest rates and further reports of attacks in the Gulf.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1047.6 up 6.2 (high, 1047.6; low 1041.3)
FT Index: 822.1 up 4.2
FT 100: 78.22 down 0.21
Burgundy: 18.369
Dutch: 100.63 down 0.15
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,128.31 down 4.09
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,410.87 down 17.56
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 888.63 down 32.44
Amex: 157 up 0.2
Sydney: AQ Index: 559 unchanged
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 1002.2 down 4.6
Bussel: General Index: 141.67 up 0.20
Paris: CAC Index: 170 down 0.1
Zurich: SBA General: 296.90 up 0.90

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.3515 down ½ cent
Index 79.0 down 0.1
DM 2.7910 unchanged
FFr 11.5675 unchanged
Yen 322.50 up 0.25
Dollar Index 134.3 up 0.5
DM 2.7910 up 0.0095
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3525
Dollar DM 2.7870
ECU DM 2.0444
SDR £0.72335

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9%
Finance houses base rate 9%
Discount market loans week fixed 9%
3 month interbank 9½-9%
Euro-currency rates:
Housing: 3 month dollar 12½-12%
3 month DM 6-5½
3 month Fr F13-12½-12%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11
Treasury long bond 95½-97½

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
an \$570.45 pm \$370.00
Close \$370.50 - \$371 (\$274 - \$274.50)
New York (latest): \$371.00
Kruggerand (per coin): \$381.50 - \$383 (\$282.25 - \$283.25)
Sovereigns (new): \$371 - \$383 (\$284.25 - \$285)
Excludes VAT.

3RD JULY, 1984

TENDER OFFER
ON BEHALF OF

The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation PLC

to purchase 32,000,000 Ordinary Shares of

Enterprise Oil plc

Financial Advisers to
The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation PLC ("RTZ")
N. M. ROTHSCILD & SONS LIMITED
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HOARE GOVETT LIMITED

To all Ordinary Shareholders of Enterprise Oil plc ("Enterprise Oil"). In this announcement "Ordinary Shareholders" means holders of Letters of Acceptance to the Offer for Sale of Ordinary Shares of 25p each of Enterprise Oil and references to the purchase or sale of Ordinary Shares shall be construed accordingly.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THIS TENDER OFFER, PLEASE CONSULT YOUR STOCKBROKER, BANK MANAGER, SOLICITOR, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS IMMEDIATELY.

Hoare Govett Limited, acting on behalf of RTZ, offer to purchase by tender a maximum of 32,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p (the stated maximum) representing 15.1 per cent of the total issued ordinary share capital of Enterprise Oil on The Stock Exchange on the following terms:-

1. The maximum price per share shall be 110p. All tenders must be accompanied in whole pence per share.
2. Unless tenders in respect of at least an aggregate of 10,600,000 Ordinary Shares (5 per cent of the issued ordinary share capital) are received, the offer shall be void.
3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 above, all tenders will be irrevocable.
4. The Tender Offer will close at 3.30 pm on Tuesday, 10th July, 1984.
5. Where a tender is accepted and results in a sale, settlement will be effected between The Stock Exchange member firms concerned on Thursday, 12th July, 1984.
6. RTZ will assume the obligation under the terms of the Offer for Sale of Enterprise Oil dated 18th June, 1984 ("the Offer for Sale") to pay the second instalment of 85p per share in respect of shares purchased. Save for this obligation, the shares will be acquired free from all liens, charges and encumbrances and with all rights attaching thereto including the right to receive all dividends and other distributions declared, made or paid hereafter.

7. RTZ already holds 31,123,170 Ordinary Shares of Enterprise Oil (approximately 14.7 per cent) and will hold 29.5 per cent if they receive the maximum amount of shares now being offered for.

If the number of shares tendered for sale is above the stated maximum, the striking price will be the lowest price at which the number of shares offered for tender is met and all shareholders who tender at or below the striking price will receive that price. If necessary, tenders made at the striking price will be scaled down pro rata or balloted. If the number of shares tendered is less than the stated maximum, tendering shareholders will receive the maximum price of 110p, subject to paragraph 2 above.

WARNING: NO SHARES TENDERED ABOVE THE STRIKING PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED. SHAREHOLDERS WISHING TO SELL THEIR SHARES UNDER THIS OFFER SHOULD BE AWARE THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE STRIKING PRICE COULD BE BELOW THE MAXIMUM PRICE.

The maximum price being offered compares with the first instalment of 100p paid under the terms of the Offer for Sale.

Procedure for Tendering
Ordinary shareholders of Enterprise Oil who wish to tender all or some of their shares under this offer at the maximum price or a lower price can do so by contacting their stockbroker or other professional adviser. Instructions can be given to stockbrokers by any means desired. Tenders will be held by The Stock Exchange until the offer closes at 3.30 pm on 10th July, 1984.

Tenders by Stockbrokers on behalf of clients and readers by Jobbers must be in sealed envelopes and lodged in accordance with requirements of The Rules and Regulations of The Stock Exchange.

Future Intentions of RTZ
RTZ recognises the desire of The Secretary of State for Energy that Enterprise Oil should remain an independent company at this stage of its development. In the event of this Tender Offer succeeding in full, RTZ does not intend to acquire any further Ordinary Shares in Enterprise Oil in the foreseeable future so as to increase its percentage interest to more than 29.5 per cent of the issued ordinary share capital for the time being of Enterprise Oil.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Consumer borrowing soars

New consumer credit advanced in May by finance houses, retailers and others hit a monthly record of £1,031m, seasonally adjusted, the Department of Trade and Industry said. This compared with new consumer loans of £914m in April and leaves the total outstanding at £15,481m - 23 per cent more than a year ago.

The May rise was widespread and included a near-doubling to £44m in home improvement loans, ahead of the June 1 deadline for imposition of VAT. Final May retail sales figures show that business in the shops slipped back less than initially thought. The index of sales volume fell 1.3 per cent to 110.7 (1980=100), compared with the provisional estimate of a 1.7 per cent fall.

In the three months to May sales were still 0.75 per cent above the preceding quarter and more than 3 per cent up on the same period a year ago.

Norcross still looking for UBM

By Ian Griffiths

Norcros, the construction ceramics group, is prepared to mount another takeover bid for UBM, the builders' merchants.

A similar attempt last year failed, leaving Norcross with a 36.3 per cent holding in UBM, which cost £27m. The company must wait until October before the bid can be renewed.

In his annual statement to shareholders, Mr Ken Roberts, chairman of Norcross, says: "Our opinion is that the two

companies together would be a powerful force in the construction and building supplies arena in no way lessened."

His view was supported by Mr David Smith, Norcross's finance director, who said: "We would like UBM to be in the group. The combination would provide a sounder organization and UBM's position would be better in an enlarged group."

He added, however, that Norcross was not prepared to

pay an excessive price to gain control. A new offer would be a fair reflection of UBM's trading.

Norcros reported yesterday that it had increased pre-tax profit for the year to March 31 from £33m to £38m. This exceeds the profit forecast made at the time of the bid last year.

Turnover fell from £355.5m to £348.6m. A final dividend of 5.2p makes 7.5p for the year, against 6.52p last time.

Temps, page 22

Below-average growth predicted

Britain faces energy slowdown

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The slowing growth rate of Western Europe's energy needs will continue until after the end of the century, with demand in Britain not reaching its 1979 peak again until the year 2005, it was predicted yesterday.

Figures issued by DRI Europe, the international business consultants, show the average rate of energy consumption growth in Europe until 2005 will be 1.2 per cent. But the figure for Britain is forecast at only 0.4 per cent.

Below-average economic growth is one of the main reasons for Britain's predicted sluggish demand, says DRI, which suggests gdp will rise by 1.9 per cent and industrial production by 1.8 per cent.

The effect of this alone would be to reduce British demand by 0.5 per cent less than the European average.

Secondly, says DRI, energy demand in Britain will decelerate because of an industrial

shift from iron, steel and chemicals into lighter industry and service industries. A slow increase in the number of homes and saturation of existing space heating and transport will hardly affect demand, but more efficient insulation and industrial processes will.

The use of oil as a primary energy source in Europe as a whole is expected to fall by more than 40 per cent between 1983 and 2005. Oil will, however, remain the most important fuel with a market share 15 per cent higher than the second-placed coal.

"Nuclear power will be the main gainers," says the report, "with a share of energy consumption forecast to more than double between 1983 and 2005, to reach 17 per cent. Its contribution in primary terms is expected to exceed that of natural gas in the late 1990s."

"The percentage share of

solid fuels and natural gas is expected to be broadly maintained at present levels through the next two decades. Solid fuel's share is forecast at between 21 per cent and 22 per cent for the rest of this century, while natural gas is expected to record a modest rise from 15 per cent to 16 per cent between 1983 and 2005."

The difference between cheap electricity prices in France and the rest of Europe - because of a large nuclear network - will continue to grow, says the report, and is likely to lead to France's development of trade in electricity "given the considerable surplus of generating capacity."

Both Britain and Belgium may however, be unwilling to increase uptake of French electricity because of political considerations. The closure of coal-fired stations and coal-

AND INDUSTRY

THE TIMES BUSINESS ENTERPRISE COMPUTER COMPETITION

KNOWLEDGE ENGINEERS

JUNIOR

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ry EC2R 8ED, London, Phone 44-1-6000822, Telex 883864. NEW YORK: 175 Wilshire Grand Building, 600 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. HIYODA-KU, Tokyo 100, Phone 81-3-2137311, Telex 128167 HONG KONG

are easy to contrive as accidents with minimal risk and crew involvement. When started in engine rooms and accommodation areas, the vessel can quickly become "a constructive total loss" is generally thought that such incidents are difficult to prove as being deliberate.

Fires in engine rooms — which account for 112 out of 191 fire start-up notices to total parties lies with insurance companies. The existence of "scuttle crews" is well-known with the IMB maintaining a database on individuals who have served on vessels thought to have been deliberately sunk.

It says that "suspicious fires not infrequently take place when the vessel is close to shore or near busy shipping lanes" where the chances of crew rescue are high.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share prices against the daily dividend figure published on this page. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won tonight or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
1	BUILDINGS & ROADS			21	Asses Telecom		31	Car Seal	
2	Finlan (John)			22	Bowater		32	Charter Cms	
3	Bellway			23	Rob and Co		33	New Win	
4	Blue Circle			24	Avon Rubber		34	Poko Walstead	
5	Lench (William)			25	Canning (W)		35	Vakformers	
6	Meyer Int			26	BOC		36	Whit Creek	
7	Manders			27	Brown (John)		37	Wit Nigl	
8	Vitaphone			28	Can O'case pack		38	Gerver Tin	
9	Morison (John)			29	Bath & Portland		39	Bl Oro	
10	Electrical			30	Boots		40	MTD (Mangala)	
11	Audis Fidelity								
12	Energy Serv								
13	BIC								
14	Chloride								
15	Joest Stead								
16	First Castle Elec								
17	Logica								
18	Murray Elect								
19	Oxford Instruments								
20	Sunor								
21	INDUSTRIALS A-D								
22	Asses Telecom								
23	Bowater								
24	Rob and Co								
25	Avon Rubber								
26	Canning (W)								
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33	New Win								
34	Poko Walstead								
35	Vakformers								
36	Whit Creek								
37	Wit Nigl								
38	Gerver Tin								
39	Bl Oro								
40	MTD (Mangala)								

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge Day's Price

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Quiet start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 2. Dealings End, July 13.5 Contango Day, July 16. Settlement Day, July 23.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Day's Price	P/E
		Abertillery	1.12	0.01	1.13	1.1
		Abertillery	1.12	0.01	1.13	1.1
		Abertillery	1.12	0.01	1.13	1.1
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By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

By David Miller

From John Wilcockson, Bethune, France

100

RACING

Burke gets off the mark on Light Angle

Paul Burke, aged 18, will always remember Edinburgh. Burke, from Stockton, landed his first winner when Light Angle made all the running in yesterday's Levv Board Apprentice Stakes at the Scottish Course. Geoff Calvert, Light Angle's trainer, was also enjoying a first success. He is a private trainer to Alf Duffield, who has had a dozen horses with at Richmond, Yorkshire, since April.

Nottingham results

1-30 (1m 2f) 1. **BELLE VUE** (W Ryan, 8-1); 2. **Jevo** (J Carr, 5-1); 3. **Unit Tent** (P Waldron, 3-1) **also ran**: 4. **Kelly Bay** (4th), 8-2 Lord Misrule, 7 Esker House (8th), 12 Bromwich, 10 Montserrat Ltd, Gencyne Gems (5th) 9 m. NR: **Paradise Dancer**, 2, 11/4, 2, 2. R finished at Upper London. Tote: £11.70, £2.60, £1.50, £1.10. DF £57.20. CSF £45.61.

12. Rm. NIP. Cont. Fan 4-21-21; 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924,

New York Mets 2 (3), Atlanta Braves 1 (2);
Houston Astros 13, Philadelphia Phillies 1:

Edinburgh

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GOLF

HOENX, Maryland: Greater Baltimore Open

11:15. 12.80, 22.30. DF: 137.00. CSP:
 9.15.
 13.5 (S) 1. PRINCESS WENDY (M Hindle,
 5 Inv.) 2. King's Gorge (E Nield, 8-1): 3.
 Castle Bay (M Connors, 12-1). ALSO RAN:
 4. Cherry Fortune (Sqn.) 5. Fast Injection
 (Sqn.) 14 Kristin (Sqn.) 16 Mark Stanley, 80
 News, 33 Boris, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991
 Stationary Grove, 11 ran, 27.5f, 11.1h, 1.6h, 27.5f
 M W Easterly at Sheriffs House, 1988, 1989,
 1990: 27.50, 21.10, 24.60. DF: 252.00. CSP:
 2.47.
 15 (im 7) 1. LINE ABREAST (J Lowe, 11-6);
 2. Tico (S Parks, 5-2 Inv.) 3. Mandaclypsine
 (N Carleis, 11-4). ALSO RAN: 3
 drosoph 4.47.4 R. 21, 3.15.5.5. J.

Hotts KC), 2. M Stephens (Leicestershire schools); 3. M Wharton (Queen Mary, Latham)

strum. 13-2 Mosses Sampson, 8 Georgian
Mill Village, 3000 Minstrel 9 ran. 3L an hd.
H Ball at Hawkst. Total: £2.37: £2.00, £3.00,
£3.30, £3.60, £3.90, £4.20, £4.50, £4.80,
£5.10) 1. AKA. KAGAN (F. Hida, 2-14th: 2
ert. 5-Billy (M. Fry, 15-20: 3. Flying Bells (M
1-6) 1. ALSO RAN: 3 7 H. Heston 7
rusher Dynamite, 10 Jay Holme, Wm
dioph, 20 Pringle Bay, 6 ran. 2-7, 1-10
outs at Newmarket. Total: £2.30: £1.20,
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£106.60, £106.80, £10

Polshakor Toshkent 0: Jakubis Vilnius 2.

Increased again

ric: Leading results: 1, M Andrews (US) Lola T-100-Coworth: 2, D Sullivan (US) Lola T-100-

More racing, more 78

More racing, page 28

Torwar's record to remain intact

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

It should prove profitable to follow runners from Luca Cumani's well-run Newmarket stable at both Yarmouth and Folkestone today. Following that emphatic victory in the Britannia Stakes at Royal Ascot, Torwar is tipped to retain his unbeaten record in the Tote Placepot Handicap at Yarmouth. Cumani can also take the opening race at Folkestone with Royal Lorna.

Torwar won at Ascot despite the fact that his preparation had been held up by a brief bout of coughing. To win as competitively as he did, Torwar must have been in top form. To do so by four lengths on an interrupted preparation is something out of the ordinary. No wonder Cumani is striking again from his old handicap mark, even with a penalty. Torwar will probably never be as well treated in this company again.

Tony Lives can sustain his championship challenge by winning the Tote Credit Handicap on Ballnacarn, who was far from disgraced when eighth in the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot and has gained three of his four wins over today's trip of seven furlongs.

Henry Cecil's runners are always to be feared on the East Anglian seaside course and he can land a double with Little Deep Water (2.15) and Lacune (4.45). Little Deep Water, who will be ridden by Lester Pigott in the Fillies' Maiden Stakes, is "no dud," according to her trainer.

Walter Swinburn rides Lacune in the Tote Place Only Maiden Fillies' Stakes for the simple reason that she is owned by Daniel Widenstein, who no longer employs Pigott. By the American Triple Crown winner Seattle Slew, who has made such a tremendous start as a stallion, out of that admirable mare Lianga, who also won the hearts of many in her heyday, Lacune has a pedigree that must be the envy of all.

By running so well in her only race so far - she was sixth behind Glowing With Pride at Newmarket in April, beaten only three lengths - she has hinted that she has ability in keeping with her breeding. Lacune meets another promising sort in Scythe, but my selection comes from a stable in form whereas Scythe is trained by Gavin Fitchard-Gordon, whose horses are still not firing.

Being a half-sister to those good fillies Awasis and Kona-fa, as well as the crack American colt Akureyri, Royal Lorna will be a nice addition to Shaikh Mohammed's already bulging Dahham Hall Stud if she wins the Hoare Govett Stakes at Folkestone. That is certainly on the cards after the way she beat Woodward and Maissan at Brighton last week.

Kempston Park have obtained the agreement of the Flat Race Committee to switch the £25,000 added group three September Stakes from Saturday, September 7 to Friday, September 13. The September Stakes was originally scheduled for the same day as the new group one Phoenix, Champion Stakes in Ireland and the group two Vernons Sprint at Haydock.

Course specialists

YARMOUTH
TRAINERS: H. Cecil 40 winners from 155 runners, 31.6%; C. Cumani 32 from 138, 23.2%; W. Swinburn 17 from 67, 25.4%; J. Widenstein 13 from 58, 22.5%; J. Widenstein 13 from 58, 22.5%; J. Widenstein 13 from 58, 22.5%.

FOLKESTONE
TRAINERS: J. Widenstein 17 winners from 77 runners, 22.1%; G. Lives 11 from 65, 16.9%; W. Swinburn 11 from 76, 14.5%; J. Widenstein 11 from 76, 14.5%; J. Widenstein 11 from 76, 14.5%.

Blinkered first time
YARMOUTH: 2.15 Musical Maiden, 3.45 Palace, 4.45 Astrol Lady.
FOLKESTONE: 2.0 Jolly Breeze, 3.15 Little Bori, 4.0 Heather Craft, 4.50 Crown Estate.

Official Scratchings: All engagements (except Blackback).

FOLKESTONE
GOING: good to firm
Draw: 5, 6, low numbers best

1.0 HOARE GOVETT STAKES (3-y-o: £784: 1m 2f) (12 runners)
1. 3103 HOUSE HUNTER (C) C. Cumani 8-5 S. Causton 8
2. 3104 WOODCROFT (C) C. Cumani 8-5 S. Causton 8
3. 3105 ROYAL LORNA (C) C. Cumani 8-5 S. Causton 8
4. 3106 BEAU FELS (C) G. Lives 11-10 W. Swinburn 10
5. 3107 JUST BLAKE (C) B. Swift 5-0 S. Causton 8
6. 3108 SEVIL (C) J. Widenstein 13-10 W. Swinburn 10
7. 3109 ROYAL LORNA (C) C. Cumani 8-5 S. Causton 8
8. 3110 JUST BLAKE (C) B. Swift 5-0 S. Causton 8
9. 3111 JUST BLAKE (C) B. Swift 5-0 S. Causton 8
10. 3112 JUST BLAKE (C) B. Swift 5-0 S. Causton 8
11. 3113 JUST BLAKE (C) B. Swift 5-0 S. Causton 8
12. 3114 JUST BLAKE (C) B. Swift 5-0 S. Causton 8

2.0 ROYAL LORNA, 2.30 Rix Woodcock, 3.30 Tagdir, 4.0 Easy Star, 4.30 Smiler.
Michael Seely's selection: 2.0 Royal Lorna.

2.30 KEITH SHIPTON MEMORIAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,380: 7f) (14)
1. 40-02 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
2. 40-03 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
3. 40-04 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
4. 40-05 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
5. 40-06 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
6. 40-07 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
7. 40-08 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
8. 40-09 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
9. 40-10 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
10. 40-11 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
11. 40-12 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
12. 40-13 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
13. 40-14 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
14. 40-15 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8

Folkestone selections
By Mandarin
2.0 Royal Lorna, 2.30 Rix Woodcock, 3.30 Tagdir, 4.0 Easy Star, 4.30 Smiler.
Michael Seely's selection: 2.0 Royal Lorna.

2.30 KEITH SHIPTON MEMORIAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,380: 7f) (14)
1. 40-02 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
2. 40-03 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
3. 40-04 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
4. 40-05 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
5. 40-06 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
6. 40-07 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
7. 40-08 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
8. 40-09 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
9. 40-10 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
10. 40-11 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
11. 40-12 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
12. 40-13 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
13. 40-14 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8
14. 40-15 PEYTON J. Dunlop 8-7 S. Causton 8

3.0 FELDEN COURT SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £690: 5f) (5)
1. 0324 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
2. 0325 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
3. 0326 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
4. 0327 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
5. 0328 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10

3.30 KENT ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS HANDICAP (1.7.25: 1m 4f) (11)
1. 0324 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
2. 0325 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
3. 0326 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
4. 0327 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
5. 0328 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10

4.0 SUNLEY ESTATES HANDICAP (1.380: 6f) (12)
1. 0324 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
2. 0325 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
3. 0326 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
4. 0327 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
5. 0328 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10

4.30 JONES LANG WOOLTON MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £584: 5f) (9)
1. 0324 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
2. 0325 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
3. 0326 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
4. 0327 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
5. 0328 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10

5.0 SUNLEY ESTATES HANDICAP (1.380: 6f) (12)
1. 0324 BOOTLE JACK (C) H. Cecil 8-11 W. Swinburn 10
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Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and then at 12.00 midnight (Info)

6.00am Brian Brookes, 8.00 Adrian John, 10.00 Simon Bates, 11.00 Steve Wright with the Radio 1 Roadshow in London, 12.00 News, 1.00 Graham Nash, Co. Antrim, 12.30 Newsbeat, 12.45 Garth Davies, 2.00 Andy Peebles, 4.30 Peter Powell, 5.00 Johnnie Walker, 7.00 Richard Skinner, 10.00-12.00 John Peel, f, VHF Radios 1 and 2, 4.00 With a View, 5.00 Glastonbury, 6.00-7.00 Music All The Way!, 6.00 Paul Burnett, 6.00 John Durnell, 8.00 With Radio 1, 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsbeat, 6.30 British Council, 7.00 World News, 7.05 Twenty-Four Hours, 7.15 The Footy Show, 7.44 Network UK, 8.00 World News, 8.05 The World Tonight, 8.15 Bob Ross, 8.30 The Last-Handed Sleeper, 8.50 World News, 9.00 Review of the British Press, 9.15 The World Tonight, 9.30 The World Tonight, 9.40 Look Ahead, 9.45 Sing A Song of London, 10.00 Gutter Warheads, 10.15 Wimborley, 10.30 The World Tonight, 10.45 The World Tonight, 11.15 Cricket, 11.30 Sports Centre, 11.45 Radio Newsworld, 11.58 Champions of Adventure, 12.45 Sports Report, 1.00 Twenty-Four Hours, 1.05 The World Tonight, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.55, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45 Double Act, 3.00 Radio Newsworld, 3.15 Twenty-Four Hours, 4.00 World News, 4.15 The World Tonight, 4.30 The World Tonight, 4.45 Twenty-Four Hours, 5.30 Sing Song of London, 5.45 A Chapter From The World, 5.55 The World Tonight, 6.00 Alternative Power, 10.00 World News, 10.15 The World Tonight, 10.25 Scotland The Week, 10.35 The World Tonight, 10.45 World News, 10.55 Sports Roundup, 11.00 World News, 11.10 Commentary, 11.15 Music For A While, 11.30 The World Tonight, 12.00 News, 12.05 News, 12.15 Radio Newsworld, 12.30 Joy Good Show, 1.15 Outlook, 1.45 Report of the Week, 1.55 The World Tonight, 2.00 British Press, 2.15 Meet The Composer, 2.45 The World Tonight, 3.00 The World Tonight, 3.15 The World Today, 3.25 Countdown, 4.45 Financial News, 4.50 The World Tonight, 5.00 World News, 5.05 Twenty-Four Hours, 5.15 The World Today, 5.30 All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
S Stereo, D Double, W With, f Repeat.

15kHz/247m: VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4 on 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; 8.00

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25 am European Fox Tales, 10.40 Single Beneath the Sea, 11.05 Protectors, 11.30 Groveville Ghosts, 11.45-12.00 Watton, 12.00 pm 10.00 Gardens For All, 1.20-1.30 News, 2.30 The Hollywood, 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz, 5.15-5.45 Byrones, 6.00-6.30 About Anglia, 6.30-6.40 Mysteries Men, 6.40-6.50 Edgar Wallace, 12.30 pm Tuesday Topic, closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Short story theatre, 10.50pm 1995, 11.00-12.00 Leave 'em Laughing, 12.30pm-1.00 a tv's a tv, 1.20-1.30 News, 2.30-2.40 The World, 3.00-4.00 Gambit, 5.15 Gus Horanby, 5.30-5.45 Corseroads, 6.00 Today South West, 11.45-12.00 Watton, 12.00 pm 10.00 Water, 11.30 Postscript Diary, 11.35 Magnum, 12.31am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 8.25 am Once Upon a Time... Man, 9.50 James Selway, 10.25-11.00 The World Today, 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time, 1.20 News, 1.30 Crown Court, 2.00 Royal Story, 3.00 The Takes, 4.00 The World, 4.30-4.45 About Anglia, 6.30-6.40 Mysteries Men, 6.40-6.50 Edgar Wallace, 12.30 pm Tuesday Topic, closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Rory Gallagher, 11.10 Snow Children, 11.35-12.00 World We Live In, 1.20pm-1.30 News, 2.30-2.40 The World, 3.00-4.00 Gambit, 5.15-5.45 Animals in Action, 6.00 News, 6.02 Crossroads, 6.25-7.00 Northern Live, 7.20-7.30, 12.00 What's In A Horse, closedown.

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